Morning Oregonian.

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THE A. P. HOTALING CO

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

J. H. Cutter Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer, WhiteRock Mineral Water.

G. Shindler & Co.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

—AGENCY THE—

California Powder Works.

Hercules, Champion and Black Blasting

Powders, Caps and Fuse.

J. M. ARTHUR, Agent, 25 Pine St., Portland.

Fall and Winter Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

NICOLL "The Tailor."

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for Suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples, with Instructions for Self-Measurement, Sent Free.

ALL GOODS SHRUNK.

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from : : $20 00
Fine All-Wool Pants to Order, from : : 5 00

Experienced and First-Class Cutters and none but White Labor Employed.

NICOLL "The Tailor,"

No. 126 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Portland Mechanics' Fair

Opens Oct. 4th—Closes Oct. 27, 1888.

Greatest Fair of the Northwest.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE PAVILION.

MUSIC BY THE

Second U. S. Cavalry Band.

HALF FARE RATES

Over the O. R. & N. Co., O. & C. R. R. Co. and Oregonian Ry. Co. One and one-fifth over the N. P. R. R. Co. Lines.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

Over the O. R. & N. Co. Lines at less than half rates on Oct. 8th, 15th and 22d.

A. S. WHITING, Sup't.

148 First Street, Portland.

ASK FOR WEINHARD'S

New Export Bottled Beer,

EXCELSIOR.

It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all others on the Pacific Coast.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE

—Manufacturer and Importer of—

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

108 & 110 FRONT ST., - - - PORTLAND, OR.

THE BEST. SIMONDS' X-CUT SAWS.

Wholesale and Retail.

DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM ACtive business I offer the Seattle Bazaar (Specialties, Crockery and Glass,) for sale. It has been established twelve years, is doing a good retail trade, and jobbing could be added with great advantage.

Large store, well located, handsomely arranged and well fitted up. No charge for good will. This presents a golden business opportunity. H. B. LEVY, Seattle, W. T.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent, No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

PROWELL'S
No. 7 LINIMENT
MONEY REFUNDED
F. E. PROWELL, DRUGGIST

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. Sanford's Radical Cure, by Inhalation and by Internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT and one Improved INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS,

44 Front St., Portland, Or.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

FRANK BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.

68 and 70 Front St., Portland, Or.

A complete line of Carriages, Cabriolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Carts, Spring Wagons, Surreys, Harness and Horse Goods. Also a Full Line of

Farm, Dairy and Mill Machinery.

It will be to your interest to call on us before purchasing. Our Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD COIN

For skin and scalp troubles such as Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Scaly eruptions, Ground Itch, Poison Oak, Dandruff, Falling Hair, etc., SEABURY'S HYDRONAPHTHAL SOAP is superior to all other local remedies. It is a pure medicated soap entirely free from acids, alkalies or other injurious matter. Being sweetly scented, it is pleasant and refreshing for the toilet bath and nursery.

For the general purposes of a disinfectant, SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES are highly esteemed by physicians everywhere. These candles are neat, cleanly, safe, and convenient for disinfecting sickrooms, closets, cellars, stables, ships, boats, etc. Insurance companies recommend them as a safe means of employing sulphur.

Always use BENSON'S PLASTERS.

GROVER'S ACCEPTANCE.

He Feels Called by the People to Another Term.

HIS TARIFF VIEWS REITERATED.

The Workingman Assured that the Democratic Policy Won't Hurt Him If it Does Look That Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Following is the president's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee—Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell on the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering on a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and full measure of publicity in ready submission to their will. It follows that the candidate for president can never forget, when the turmoil and strife which attend election shall be heard no more, that there must be, in the quiet calm which follows, complete and solemn self-consecrating, by the people's chosen president, of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my country.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer the government should closely protect and maintain the rights of the American people at home and abroad and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watching and care. Among these are: The regulation of a sound financial system to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense to ensure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of the century's expansion, and the preservation for the settler and pioneer of our marvelous growth; the sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leaning to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while appreciation of their services and sacrifice is quickened the application of their pension funds to improper cases may be prevented; the prevention of servile immigration which injures industries, commerce and laboring men and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and thorough execution of laws passed for this purpose. The people are soberly considering the necessary measures of relief.

The government is a creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish good. It was founded on justice and made for free and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control and only serves well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted use and enjoyment of all reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expenses. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of free people in the enforcement of this guarantee, that they insist that such expense be limited to actual public needs. It seems clear that when a government thus instrumentally created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital a tribute largely in excess of public needs, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of government must continue to be met by a tariff duty collected at our custom houses upon imported goods and by an internal revenue tax assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the article or articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax on all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles but that the duties imposed on such articles permit a corresponding increase in the price to be made upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase is paid by the people as consumers of such productions, and entering every American home constitutes a form of tax as certain and inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of tax gatherers. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for collection of revenue by tariff duty. They are not mentioned to discredit the system but by way of preface to the statement that every million dollars collected at our custom houses for duties on imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions more, which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as increased cost of productions resulting from our tariff laws.

These circumstances and, in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which in a government based on justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people ought not to be tolerated. While the heavy burden is incident to the necessities of government are complainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than $130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished than that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested such surplus alone represents a taxation aggregating more than $108,000 dollars in a country containing 50,000 inhabitants. Taxation has always been a feature of organized government hardest to reconcile with the people's idea of freedom and happiness when presented in a direct way. Nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation.

Our farmers, merchants, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in taxes assessed upon their land and other property and demand a good reason for such increase, and yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive evidence of unjust taxation but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulation of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of the people and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to the people. In every station in life, new ventures, new investments in business and manufacturing, the construction of new and important works and the enlargement of enterprises already established depend upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of money in circulation; even the grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for transportation to the seaboard. The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of terms for its use; increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms; investors refuse risks and decline all securities, and in the general fright money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent when this perfectly natural if not inevitable stage is reached, the depression in all business and enterprise will as a necessary consequence lessen the opportunity for work and reduce the salaries and wages of labor.

Instead of then being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus idle in the national treasury, our wage-earners, and others who rely on their labor for support, mostly of all are directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending on daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer; but it produces an absolute enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency to gross and scandalous public extravagancies which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in a time of profound peace substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war when the necessities of government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and to the channels of trade. Some of the devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some absurd and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money on the judgment of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by a useful disposition of the surplus remaining in the treasury, it is evident if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income is not checked at its source by a reform in the present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to a political doctrine. We present to them the proposition that they are unjustly treated by the extent of the present federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists; that it is for them to demand the remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of a free government.

We believe the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to the people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing present tariff rates on the necessaries of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of domestic industrial enterprise. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance on the present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly regarded.

Abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent on their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to consumers enhanced by a duty imposed on the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those of countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rates of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with allowance of abundant profits. True to the undeviating course of the democratic party we will not neglect the interests of our laborers and our workingmen. In all our efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wages of honest toil. On the contrary we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers, to promote steady employment of labor, while, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life, we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

Before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should always be sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of immigration, or the importation of laborers from other countries who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor which ought not to satisfy those who make a claim to American citizenship.

The platform of our party contains the following declarations: "Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine for the robbery of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition. Such combinations have always been condemned by the democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe these trusts are the natural outspring of a market artificially restricted. An inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing temptations for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing.

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties and pledges of remedy have been made on all sides. Yet, in the legislative body where under the constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, when the democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem these pledges common to both parties, they were met by the determined opposition and obstruction of the minority refusing to co-operate in the house of representatives or to propose another remedy, but they have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation, is destructive to the American system of protection, nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe while they support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and deprive the people of markets for their goods which can only be gained by a semblance at least of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained repression of democratic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned there still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our protective system." Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of taxation now resting on them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuse. Of course, in a country as great as this, with such wonderful variety of interests often leading in entirely different directions, it is impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan, but in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious I believe we should not be content with the reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importation and the removal of the internal tax on whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an improvement to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result, and yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burden of the people and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the door of the democratic party if it is applied too late.

With a firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and a public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficial reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PRESS COMMENT.

Various Views Expressed by Leading Journals Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *World* will say to-morrow: The president's letter of acceptance has lost nothing in courage, clearness and comprehension by its delay, though it might, perhaps, have gained in brevity by coming sooner. Yet the letter is not too long to be read carefully by every voter who really desires to see an able and honest statement of the democratic position upon the great issues now before the country.

The *Tribune* will say: "It can not be said that he has passed the long interval of nine six days since the St. Louis convention to the best advantage, for the reader will find no evidence that he has added to the meager store of knowledge on the subject of the tariff which he displayed with so much confidence in the message of last December, or that he has corrected any of the blunders of that document."

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The *Republic* will say editorially: President Cleveland's letter is by far the strongest campaign document that has yet appeared on either side, one that is bound to have a potent influence in determining the people's action upon the issues of the campaign, and it is perhaps the ablest letter accepting the presidential nomination that can be found in any political annals.

A WEAK DILUTION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The *Inter-Ocean* commenting on Cleveland's letter, will say: "The document is a weak dilution of the stock argument of those who would develop our foreign trade at the expense of home industries, unrelieved by a single really fresh thought, or even mode of expression."

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

... would be without Mexican Salve.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

San Francisco is Visited by a Fierce Conflagration.

OVER THREE BLOCKS DESTROYED.

One Life Lost in the Flames and Several Persons Injured, While Hair-Breadth Escapes Were Numerous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—A disastrous fire broke out this afternoon in the sash and door factory of Day, Huber & Crocker on Main street. The entire fire department of the city was called out and the fire is only now under control. The burnt district embraces two whole blocks which were entirely consumed and three blocks which are almost a total loss. The loss at present is estimated at $1,000,000.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Seldom in the history of San Francisco has the fire department been called upon to make war with such unmanageable flames as those which caused a general alarm to be sounded shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The fire started in the sash and blind and door factory of Day, Huber & Crocker, at No. 160 Main street, near Howard, on the ground floor of the factory. When the firemen arrived on the spot the flames had attacked the inflammable material stored in the factory and by the time water from the hose had commenced pouring into the building the roof had caved in and the flames were crackling above it.

South of Day, Hubert & Crocker's factory was a three-story frame building occupied by the National Iron Works, owned by Marshutz & Cantrell. The flames quickly caught the iron works and quickly ate up the building. The heat was so intense that the water was warm before it left the hose, while the roar and crackle of the flames were almost deafening.

From the iron works the fire swept on its devastating course across Main street to Nos. 117 and 119, which were occupied by the Novelty Iron Works, of which George H. Mixer is proprietor, and the Union Fence Company, of which D. D. Meyers is chief owner.

A changing wind swerved the fire to the northeast of the lumber yards, and after threatening the rear of some saloons and tenement houses on Howard street, between Main and Spear streets, it traveled to the southwest corner of Mission and Spear streets, destroying on its way Joseph Wagner's millwright and machinery factory, the American tool works and the Ætna iron works and Eureka boiler works.

The intense heat caused a frame three-story building on the northwest corner of Spear and Mission streets to catch fire next. It was occupied as a saloon, restaurant and lodging house and in a few minutes was swept from existence, the occupants barely escaping with their lives and saving but little of their worldly goods.

On Mission street, east of Spear, the flames sprang from house to house, until they reached the west side of East street, where further progress of the fire was stayed by the employes of the narrow gauge railroad, who were out in force with the company's hose, playing heavy streams of water on the blazing timbers.

On its course from Spear street to the bay the flames consumed all the buildings on the south side of Mission street and half way down to Howard street, a few buildings on the north side of Mission street from the rear to the water front also falling victims to the destroying element.

The conflagration was one of the most furious the department has ever handled. Had it not been for the noble service rendered by the Oakland and Alameda firemen, the loss would have been much greater. The enormous crowd of people which blockaded every passage way and gave the police much trouble aided the fire by impeding the firemen in their work. The terrible heat, which was well nigh unbearable a block from the center of the fire, caused several persons to succumb, and it was a common sight to see ladies, firemen and spectators being borne to places of safety.

Hair-breadth escapes were numerous. Next door to the factory in which the fire started was the factory of A. J. Nicoll & Co., elevator works business. The entire place was destroyed in a remarkably short space of time. Several firemen who were standing on a balcony built out from the wall were warned before it fell by the hoarse cry of terror from thousands of people in the street who saw the danger and the men managed to save themselves from an awful death by jumping from the balcony to the street, a distance of twenty feet. They escaped with nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

Among the principal losers are:

National Iron Works, $130,000; insurance, $30,000.

G. H. Mixer, Novelty Iron Works, $19,000; insurance, $5000.

Deacon Machine Works, $40,000.

Pray & Mayer, Ætna Iron Works, $20,000.

W. J. Onions, pattern shop, $7000.

Joseph Wagner & Co.'s Machine Works, $200,000; insurance, $75,000.

Jason Springer & Co., sash and doors, $75,000; insurance $17,000.

Blythe & Trot, lumber dealers, $50,000.

Janes's cooper shop, $10,000.

Joseph Wagner's four story building, $75,000; insurance, $34,000.

Lewellyn's Columbia foundry $20,000; insurance $1000.

The total loss is now estimated at $1,000,000, with an insurance of $200,000.

The fire swept the three blocks running east from Main street to the bay, and bounded on the north by Mission and on the south by Howard streets. The blocks on the opposite sides of Howard and Mission streets were also partially consumed. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from the furnace. About two thousand men are thrown out of employment. Very many buildings were old and deemed of too little value to insure. One man suffered death from flames and two more were severely burned.

NOT SO BAD AS LONG FEARED.

When the reporter visited the underwriters' fire patrol headquarters to-night Fire Marshal Towe was found busy on his report of the fire. "This fire has been no surprise to us," he said, "for we have been expecting it right along and every time the bell rang we anticipated being called to that quarter. The buildings were merely a lot of dangerous tinder boxes, and when the flames struck them they went up like a powder factory. Why, they were considered such poor risks that the underwriters charged from 7½ to 10 per cent. on the policies. It is the property owners in that section who have reason to feel grateful, as I felt certain that when the time did come everything between Market and Howard streets and Second street and the city front would be burned up. Now that it has come we are satisfied, for we will compel the builders to put up brick structures. If we had had one brick wall on the other side of Main street the fire could have been stayed, and the only thing that have prevented it going to Market street was the brick building of the Roylanse Brass Works. I have gone through the Boston and a good many other fires, but I don't think I ever saw anything hotter than that this afternoon. Why every street car rail on the street were warped and bent by the intense heat."

When the fire jumped across Main street and began to rage in the lumber yard opposite, burning fagots ascended high in air and were carried by the wind in the direction of the shipping in the bay. One of the blazing cinders was wafted a distance of three blocks and lodged in the fore top-gallant sail of the bark Detroit, moored at the wharf. The blazing sail attracted the attention of an immense crowd and the cry went up that the ship was afire and a moment later the wharves were packed by a

surging mass of humanity. A score of nimble seamen who stood on the bark ran up the rigging, crawled out on the spars and cut the sail from its fastenings dropping it to the deck below which also caught fire. The fireboat Gov. Irwin was in the vicinity and turned a stream upon the vessel and succeeded in putting the fire out after small damage.

SOME OF THE CASUALTIES.

Foreman Dorthy, of Engine Company No. 8, saved the life of an old lumberman by carrying him bodily from the second story of a burning building, where he had gone to save some business books.

John Taylor, while helping to haul vessels lying at the wharf out into the stream, missed his hold and fell overboard. His right leg was broken below the knee.

Alexander Lynn, while moving the furniture of an office into the street, was struck by a falling piece of lumber and knocked insensible.

Patrick Stevens, of engine No. 1, was, with some of his comrades, engaged in playing a stream of water into a blazing pile of lumber, when one of the men fell and caused the nozzle of the hose to be turned in Steven's direction, the stream of water striking him in the eye and probably putting it out.

The foremen of engines Nos. 17 and 4 were hurt, but not very seriously.

An accident happened to one of the sailors of the British ship Crown of India. As the crew were raising the gangplank to move away from the scene of danger, one of the crew was under the gangplank as it was being hoisted up. The heavy rope broke, the gangplank fell and struck him on the shoulder, nearly breaking the blade.

THE CYCLONE IN THE GULF.

First Reports of the Immense Damage Done Are Confirmed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—*Picayune's* Havana special September 7: The first official dispatch relating to the foundering of the Spanish launch Lealtado at Batabino, not Lagua as at first reported, arrived to-day, the messenger being an officer from the gunboat Guardian, which rode out the storm and is now anchored at Batabano. The report states that at 12:30 on the night of the 4th, when the wind shifted from the northwest and west, and while endeavoring to slip a cable to the beach, the vessel being under full head of steam, a huge wave boarded her, washing all hands into the scuppers. Capt. Leon Urbana realizing the loss of the vessel was inevitable, ordered all hands to save themselves, stating he intended to remain by the launch. The pilot before jumping overboard besseched the captain to follow, which he refused and shortly afterwards went down with his command.

The following morning while the hurricane was still at its height a seaman was discovered from aboard the Guardian clinging to the Lealtado's rigging shouting for assistance. A boat was lowered and the only survivor of the ill fated launch was rescued. The bodies of the pilot and one seaman only have been recovered.

The Lealtado was built in 1881. She was 18 tons, with 27 horse power, mounting one gun.

As telegraphic communication with the interior towns becomes established the first reports of havoc by the hurricane are confirmed. This is particularly the case at Batabano. Matanzas, Cordenas, Sagua and other places on the Northern coast, which suffered as much from the effects of winds as from the high tide, which inundated large areas of territory. At Isabelle Disguay forty-three cadavers have already washed up on the beach, while the loss of life is estimated at eighty.

Private advices from Cordenas states that all wharves were destroyed and numberless small craft sunk. The city is inundated, water at the statue of Ceylon being a foot deep. The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

The Spanish mail steamer Espanola, while en route from here to Matanzas, shifted cargo and the mate and two seamen were washed overboard.

THREE MURDERERS.

All Convicted of Their Crime—One Cries and Sobs Like a Child.

PLACERVILLE, Sept. 9.—The jury in the cases of J. H. Myers, John Olsen and Wm. Drager, on trial for the murder of Lowell near Sacramento last winter, this morning returned a verdict finding all three guilty of murder in the first degree.

The district attorney closed the arguments in the Lowell murder case last night and the case was submitted to the jury at 10:20. At 2 o'clock this morning it returned with a verdict finding each of the defendants, I. H. Myers, John Olsen and Wm. Drager, guilty of murder in the first degree. All the prisoners bowed their heads. Olsen for a short time was affected to tears. Drager took it the most philosophically. After their return to prison Myers's cries and sobs could be heard on the street. This afternoon Myers stated to the officers that he intended the crime when he left Sacramento, and he got Olsen and Drager to accompany him on a hunting expedition, not letting them know his purpose, until he himself committed the crime.

AN EXCITING TIME.

Passengers on Board the Oregon Feared There Would be a Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—As the steamer Oregon, Capt. Pohlman, from Portland, was coming into the harbor yesterday afternoon there was an exciting scene on board among the 150 or more passengers. The weather was quite foggy and thick and suddenly those on deck were alarmed on seeing a large steamer bearing down upon them. The captain sounded the whistle twice to indicate that the Oregon was going to the port side and the signal was returned by the outgoing vessel, which was afterwards ascertained to be the Humbolt bound for Eureka.

At this time the vessels were not 200 yards apart and the Humbolt passed the Oregon so closely that a rope could easily have been thrown from the deck of one vessel to the other.

The incident was one which caused considerable discussion and criticism on account of resembling so nearly the recent terrible collision of the Oceanic and City of Chester. Several of the party said that the Humboldt cleared the stern of the Oregon only about twelve feet.

Disastrous Train Collision.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a freight train heavily laden dashed at full speed into John Robinson's circus train, which was standing at Corwin station, on the Little Miami railroad. The caboose and rear of circus train was split in two, and four sleepers ahead were telescoped. Four men were killed and eighteen were wounded, and of these all were canvas men, except Andy Smith, who was a contortionist. Smith is mortally wounded, and the injuries to the other seventeen wounded are trifling. Eight of the wounded are here and ten are at Morrow, forty miles northeast of here.

A Speech by Davitt.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—Michael Davitt, in a speech at Knockaroo to-day, said that the cry of "Gloria Gladstone in excelsior" has gone too far. As long as the liberals paid no heed to the evicting atrocities he had no faith in the boasted alliance of the nationals with the liberals, which he said proved a handcuff instead of a shield. Unless the liberals did something soon to ensure confidence they should be compelled to adopt unconstitutional methods of dealing with the licensed agents of cruelty. The Irish must rally their forces immediately throughout the world to defend their homes.

In the San Francisco Theaters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—At the Baldwin to-morrow night A. M. Palmer's company will begin its last week's engagement, producing "Heart of Hearts."

At the Alcazar Lew Morrison will inaugurate his farewell performance to San Francisco audiences in "Right's Right."

At the Tivoli to-morrow evening "The Bohemian Girl" will be produced.

At the Bush to-morrow evening Verona Jarbeau will appear in a musical comedy entitled "Starlight."

The Trouble in Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says the natives again to-day fired on an Algerian carrying the British flag. Afterward they allowed an interpreter to land, to whom they declared they were banded together to resist all whites.

Clearing House Exchanges.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—A table compiled from specials to the *Post* shows gross exchanges of the leading clearing houses during the past week to be $879,888,730, an increase of 7 per cent.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Territorial Delegates Gathering at Ellensburg.

NO WORK BEING DONE AT ROSLYN

The Okanogan Steamer Line Again in Operation—Another Big Wheat Trust—The Gold Hunter Mine—Notes.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Sept. 9.—The republican territorial convention, to be held here next Tuesday, has attracted very large advance guards of delegates and politicians. The hotels are already crowded, and although it is Sunday there is nothing heard or all hands but politics and the settlement of the contest for the nomination for delegate.

D. F. Crowley, the astute and wily captain of John B. Allen's forces is here and is ably seconded by G. T. Thompson. Mr. Allen is here himself, and is doing much in a quiet way.

R. O. Dunbar of Klickitat, who is generally the second choice of the delegates, is also here and is making a hard struggle to stem the tide, which is flowing in Allen's favor. His friends claim forty-five votes. His strength is likely considerably less.

T. J. Humes of Seattle, who comes here with an almost solid King county delegation, has some more coming, and expects to make a showing something less than Dunbar.

Neither T. H. Brents or Judge Turner are here but their friends are keeping a lookout for them.

Sam Hyde of Spokane, who has been named as one of the dark horses, is here, and is hoisting sail for friendly winds.

Of course, the man against whom all other candidates are arrayed is Mr. Allen. His friends claim he will be nominated on the first ballot and that they can show the votes one by one. Whatever basis there may be for their confidence, and it appears very substantial, they are at least in nowise relaxing their efforts. They are guarding against possible desertions from their ranks.

The opinion is now that the nomination lies between Allen and Dunbar, but of course if Allen should not be able to carry the day it is not positive that Dunbar will receive all Allen's strength. If Allen is not able to win in at least two or three ballots his chances for success will be lessened very much. He will likely develop his full strength from the beginning. SAREB.

NO WORK AT ROSLYN.

Everything at a Standstill—A Prominent Knight of Labor Sent For.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Sept. 9.—General Manager Buckley of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who is also vice-president of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, has sent word to a prominent Knight of Labor leader in Columbus, Ohio, promising him transportation and requesting him to come here to consult regarding the Roslyn mine troubles. It is not known just how this proposal came, to be made or further details than those here stated; but it is evident the company intends making an effort to amicably settle matters.

Affairs in Roslyn are at a complete standstill. No miners are working. The company will remove its mules from the mines to Ellensburg. The suspension of work is for an indefinite period. Superintendent Lackman has been superseded by a man named John Anderson. The miners still say they will not accept the terms of the company already announced.

Sheriff Packwood has twenty deputies guarding mines One and Two. Some of the guards at mine Three have left.

The rate which Worthington promises to pay the negroes is 85 cents a ton. This is 40 cents a ton less than is paid at mines One and Two. Any settlement of dispute at mines One and Two which may now be made will most probably involve a reduction in the rates paid for mining. SAREF.

FROM ELLENSBURG.

The Okanogan Steamer Line Again in Operation—Republican Delegates Arriving.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Sept. 9.—Through the persistent efforts of Thos. L. Nixon and Capt. Gray the steamer Ellensburg has again successfully run Cabinet rapids, and will hereafter make semi-weekly trips from Rock Island to Okanogan, carrying passengers and freight to the Big Bend and Conconully mines. Regular trips begin on Thursday. A large amount of freight was sent out this morning and a great deal is awaiting transportation to the river, which will be sent forward as rapidly as teams can be procured. The re-opening of the line is hailed with delight by the people of Ellensburg and the mines, and the managers of the steamer line say they will have no trouble to accommodate the travel and freight till navigation closes in January.

Delegates began arriving in large numbers this afternoon to attend the republican territorial convention. Seattle delegates arrived in a special car and with a band. Tacoma will be here to-morrow. The republican county convention yesterday nominated Capt. J. L. Brown sheriff, and H. Bryant auditor.

ANOTHER BIG WHEAT TRUST.

It Will Try to Buy Up All the Grain Produced in the Northwest.

FARGO, Dakota, Sept. 9.—A scheme, the proportions of which at once stamp it as nothing more or less than a gigantic wheat trust possessing almost unlimited money, is gradually being brought to light. The plan of this combination is to purchase as near as possible all the wheat delivered for storage at any elevator on the northern railroads. The organization is said to comprise some of the heaviest moneyed men in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Brainerd and other smaller towns in Minnesota, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Devils Lake and other points in Dakota. Altogether over thirty capitalists are said to be in the pool for individual amounts ranging from $10,000 to $1,500,000. The prices paid are a slight advance on the market for present or future delivery when necessary to secure the desired purchase. This field of operations is confined to the wheat-producing regions of the Northwest, and only higher grades are taken.

THE GOLD HUNTER MINE.

St. Paul Capitalists Come Out to Take a Look at Their Property.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 9.—P. M. Hennessy, Thomas Brennan, T. J. McCarthy and R. B. Gousha, St. Paul capitalists, arrived this morning and leave to-morrow for the Coeur d'Alene mineral belt, to join Dennis Ryan and party, who are sojourning in that district. The former gentlemen are interested with Ryan in the now famous Gold Hunter mine, which is looking better every day. They intend to establish a concentrator, and will expend a large amount of money in the development of the mine. The Gold Hunter is the next door neighbor of the Tiger, controlled by S. S. Glidden of St. Louis, and which is being operated to the tune of $50,000 per month.

EXPRESS ROBBERS FOILED.

They Stop a Train But Fail to Get Any Booty.

WILLIAMS, A. T., Sept. 9.—The West bound express on the Atlantic & Pacific railway was stopped by five masked men two miles west of Belmont, A. T., Saturday night. They boarded the mail car platform at Belmont, climbed over into the engine after firing a shot into the cab, ordered Engineer Hammond to stop and compelled him to uncouple the baggage and mail cars. In the hurry they failed to notice that they were leaving the Wells, Fargo express car. They then compelled the fireman to run ahead about two miles and stopped. To their great disgust the robbers then found they had failed to get the express. The robbers, after a hurried consultation, concluded to take to their horses, which were tied near.

The Cumbrian Safe.

ASTORIA, Sept. 9.—The British Bark Cumbrian, which grounded on the inside of Clatsop spit while coming in yesterday afternoon, floated off uninjured at high tide this morning, anchored and came up to the city at 1 o'clock this afternoon. No damage was received.

Death of a Wealthy Pioneer.

GOLD HILL, Sept. 9.—Thomas Charner, a wealthy pioneer and one of the old Gold Hill miners, dropped dead last night of heart disease.

Death of Mrs. Eliza Cox.

SALEM, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Eliza Cox, who was stricken with paralysis last Friday, died this afternoon, aged about 78. She was the mother of Dr. Horace W. Cox of Salem, and Milton Cox of California. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PET BANKS

Enormous Sums of Money Belonging to the Government Kept in Them for Private Speculation.

If the pet banks in New York so greatly favored by the present administration should fail to make a liberal contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund, they must admit the guilt of gross ingratitude. These banks have been strangely favored since the beginning of the Cleveland administration. The sum now on deposit in them, says the Chicago *Tribune*, reaches $59,681,812. The pretended reason for increasing the amounts on deposit in the banks was to take the money from the idle hoards in the treasury and put it where it could go into circulation among the people, but the actual result of the policy adopted has been a practical contraction of the currency. While the banks have been favored with larger deposits of public money for their uses, the currency has been contracted and an increased value has thus been added to the public funds put in the hands of the money changer for manipulation.

The singular practice followed by the administration has been to enable banks to retire a circulation amounting to 90 per cent. of their bonds and replace it with a government deposit aggregating 10 per cent. over and above the entire face value of the bonds. The treasury offered a premium to national banks that would surrender their circulation, make a deposit of greenbacks, withdraw their bonds, and immediately redeposit them with a view to secure a deposit of public money. Thus a bank owning $1,000,000 of government bonds would be entitled to only $900,000 of circulation, but if it belonged to the class favored by the administration, it could retire this amount and after withdrawing its bonds and handing them back to the same official could secure $1,100,000 of loanable funds—or an increase of $200,000 over and above what it was allowed as circulation. Thus a heavy reward was offered the banks to surrender their notes and put greenbacks on deposit in their place, and thus severely contract the currency. This practice of contracting the people's currency and at the same time giving pet banks an increase of 20 per cent. more money than the national banking act intended they should have on the basis of the bonds they deposited to secure circulation has been going on for years, and has no doubt been the source of big profits for the favored banks in New York. This extraordinary privilege, of course, has not been open to all national banks, but only to those designated by the administration as national depositories.

Senator Sherman well said a few days ago that the $60,000,000 of public money now on deposit in the favored national banks would be the most dangerous form in which money could be placed in case of a commercial panic or disturbance. The moment that the treasury should call for this money the banks would be compelled to demand from their patrons the immediate return of $60,000,000 loaned out and in active use. Sheriff's writs and foreclosures would at once become general. At the time when the power of the government would be needed to control and steady the money market, it would prove a powerful agent of disturbance and uncertainty. If the administration is determined to favor the banks by increasing their holdings while securing the retirement of national bank notes and locking up greenbacks so as to greatly contract the currency, it should appreciate at least the dangerous form of deposit in which it is placing the public money.

What do the Western democrats and greenbackers think of the administration policy of contracting the currency while giving the pet banks an increase of 20 per cent. in their loanable funds? Will the country generally suppose that the banks expect to go on using this valuable and remarkable privilege without paying anything for it? Is it not worth something to the banks to keep in power an administration that favors them so liberally?

THE TARIFF.

Explanation of the Fact that Protection Results in Lower Prices.

The *Independent* (New York) is publishing a series of articles on the tariff by Edward H. Amonidown, which possess great value in plainness and simplicity of statement. One of the most recent of these articles shows how protection becomes beneficial, and under our system, indispensable to farmers. We make this extract:

How, then, does protection protect if it results in lower prices? The answer is, that cost of production does not depend so much upon the details of wages and supplies as upon the volume of the product. This is true of all business. The banker's commission of one-eighth per cent. is more profitable than the 100 per cent. of the retail druggist. The distribution of certain important elements of cost over a large volume of production cheapens the aggregate cost. Other advantages come from a greater division of labor, and more efficient work when the volume of work is increased.

Hence it is that protection is most beneficial when applied to the manufacture of the necessaries of life—the things in most general use—required in the largest quantities. It is impossible, as we have said before, that such things should be supplied in adequate quantities from abroad. They must be made at home, and the only way to make them abundantly and cheaply is by the persistent development of home industries. The apparent inconsistency of high wages and low prices is thus explained, and we see why it is that manufactured commodities in most general use have for many years steadily fallen in price while wages and those articles the production of which cannot be arbitrarily increased have, in sympathy with wages, steadily advanced in price.

The protective system has the advantage of encouraging the healthy growth of agriculture, and of supplying abundantly the manufactured commodities we need and which otherwise we could have but sparingly. It also provides manufactured commodities in general use at prices steadily growing cheaper without decreasing wages and even increasing them.

These conditions advance the prosperity of the nation. They alone might suffice to account for the wonderful growth of this nation under our protective policy. But another still more fruitful advantage of this policy may be found in the fact shown by the census that labor when applied to manufactures is many fold more productive than in agriculture, due to the larger utilization in manufactures of steam and water power as productive forces. The 7,000,000 of farmers in this country in 1879 produced at high prices about $3,000,000,000 in value; while about 3,000,000 of manufacturers at the same time produced more than $5,000,000,000 in value.

The importance of this fact becomes evident when it is considered that the total production of the nation is substantially its only source of wealth. It is the fund from which all our people derive their sustenance and their savings. The larger it is the more they have and the more they enjoy. By the force of connection no man can permanently secure for himself more than the share his labor, his talents and his contribution to the result entitle him to. It is ultimately divided equitably among the producers.

Hence the importance of promoting the growth of manufactures by laws restricting competition from nations in producing under inferior conditions, as to wages or superior conditions as to other elements of cost of production.

Seven Colored Men Killed by Whites.

HILLIARDSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 9.—A fearful battle between whites and blacks took place here yesterday, in which seven colored men were killed. The trouble grew out of the fact that a white man refused to allow his well to be longer used by a crowd of camp-meeting negroes. One of the negroes expressed a determination to have some of the water, and the white man drew a pistol and shot him in the neck. That night a gang of negroes visited the house and dared the white man to come out, but he refused to do so, and after shooting holes in his windows and doors they left. The next night a gang, presumably friends of the white man, visited the negro camp and left several dead bodies as a reminder to other members of the camp-meeting crowd.

LOCAL NOTE.

Do not fail to call in and see the new shapes in hats and bonnets at "The Opera," 143 Third street.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine Returned From His Vacation.

HIS SUBJECT, "THE DEER HUNT."

The Great Tabernacle Filled to Overflowing—Man Likened to a Stag Hunted by all the Powers of Evil.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The great organ, improved and enlarged, rolled out with new power the long meter doxology at the opening of the service in the Brooklyn tabernacle to-day. The great auditorium was thronged and overflowing. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., has returned from his summer vacation, during which he has spoken in many parts of the country, and shaken hands, he says, with 100,000 people. He closed his tour by a visit to the wilderness in upper New York state, and spending some time among the hunters. This morning he expounded passages illustrative of Solomon's acquaintance with natural history.

His text was Psalm xlii., 1: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee O God." The great preacher said:

David, who must sometime have seen a deer hunt, points us here to a hunted stag making for the water. The fascinating animal, called in my text "the hart," is the same animal that in sacred and profane literature is called the stag, the roebuck, the hind, the gazelle, the reindeer. In Central Syria in bible times there were whole pasture fields of them, as Solomon suggests when he says: "I charge you by the hinds of the field." Their antlers jutted from the long grass as they lay down. No hunter, who has been long in "John Brown's track," will wonder that in the bible they were classed among clean animals, for the dews, the showers, the lakes, washed them as clean as the sky. When Jacob, the patriarch, longed for venison, Esau shot and brought home a roebuck. Isaiah compares the sprightliness of the restored cripple of millenial times to the long and quick jump of the stag, saying, "The lame shall leap as the hart." Solomon expressed his disgust at a hunter who having shot a deer is too lazy to cook it, saying: "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting." But one day David, while far from the home from which he had been driven, and sitting near the door of a lonely cave where he had lodged, and on the banks of a pond or river, hears a pack of hounds in swift pursuit. Because of the previous silence of the forest the clangor startles him and he says to himself: "I wonder what those dogs are after." Then there is a crackling in the brushwood, and the loud breathing of some rushing wonder of the woods, and the antlers of a deer rend the leaves of the thicket, and by an instinct which all hunters recognize, plunges into a pond or lake or river to cool its thirst, and at the same time by its capacity for swifter and longer swimming, to get away from the foaming harriers. David says to himself: "Ahh, that is myself! Saul after me, Absalom after me, enemies without number after me, I am chased. Their bloody muzzles at my heels, barking at my good name, barking after my body, barking after my soul. Oh, the hounds, the hounds! But look there," says David, "that reindeer has splashed into the water. It puts its hot lips and nostrils into the cool wave that washes the lathered flanks, and it swims away from the fiery canines, and it is free at last. Oh, that I might find in the deep, wide lake of God's mercy and consolation escape from my pursuers! Oh, for the waters of life and rescue! As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

I have just come from the Adirondacks and the breath of the balsam and spruce and pine is still on me. The Adirondacks are now populous with hunters, and the deer are being slain by the score. Talking a few days ago with a hunter, I thought I would like to see whether my text was accurate in its allusion, and as I heard the dogs baying a little way off and supposed they were on the track of a reindeer, I said to the hunter in rough corduroy: "Do the deer always make for the water when they are pursued?" He said: "O, yes, mister, you see they are a hot and thirsty animal, and they know where the water is, and when they hear danger in the distance they lift their antlers and snuff the breeze and start for the Racquet, or Loon or Saranac; and we get into our cedar shell boat or stand by the 'runway' with rifle loaded ready to 'blaze away.'" My friends, that is one reason why I like the bible so much—its allusions are so true to nature. Its partridges are real partridges, its ostriches real ostriches, and its reindeer real reindeer. I do not wonder that this antlered glory of the text makes the hunter's eye sparkle and his cheek glow and his respiration quicken. To say nothing of its usefulness, although it is the most useful of all game, its flesh delicious, its skin turned into human apparel, its sinews fashioned into bowstrings, its antlers putting handles on cutlery, and the shavings of its horns used as a restorative, taken from the name of the hart and called hartshorn. But putting aside its usefulness, this enchanting creature seems made out of gracefulness and elasticity. What an eye, with a liquid brightness as if gathered up from a hundred lakes of sunset. The horns, a coronal branching into every possible curve, and after it seems done advancing into other projections of exquisiteness, a tree of polished bone, uplifted in pride, or swung down for awful combat. It is velocity embodied. Timidity impersonated. The enchantment of the woods. Eye lustrous in life and pathetic in death. The splendid animal a complete rhythm of muscle, and bone, and color, and attitude, and locomotion, whether couched in the grass among the shadows, or a living bolt shot through the forest, or turning at bay to attack the hounds, or rearing for its last fall under the buckshot of the trapper. It is a splendid appearance that the painter's pencil fails to sketch, and only a hunter's dream on a pillow of hemlock at the foot of St. Regis, is able to picture. When, twenty miles from any settlement, it comes down at eventide to the lake's edge to drink among the lily pads, and with its sharp-edged hoof, shatters the crystal of Long lake, it is very picturesque. But only when, after miles of pursuit, with heaving sides and lolling tongue and eyes swimming in death, the stag leaps from the cliff into Upper Saranac, can you realize how much David had suffered from his troubles, and how much he wanted God when he expressed himself in the words of the text: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

Well, now, let all those who have coming after them the lean hounds of poverty, or the black hounds of persecution, or the spotted hounds of vicissitude, or the pale hounds of death, or who are in any wise pursued, fly to the wide, deep, glorious lake of divine solace and rescue. The most of the men and women whom I happen to know at different times, if not now have had trouble after them, sharp-muzzled troubles, swift troubles, all-devouring troubles. Many of you have made the mistake of trying to fight them. Somebody meanly attacked you, and you attacked them; they depreciated you, you depreciated them; or they overreached you in a bargain, and you tried, in Wall street parlance, to get a corner on them; or you have had a bereavement, and instead of being submissive, you are fighting that bereavement; you charge on the doctors who failed to effect a cure; or you charge on the carelessness of the railroad company through which the accident occurred; or you are a chronic invalid, and you fret and worry and scold, and wonder why you cannot be well like other people, and you angrily charge on the neuralgia or the laryngitis, or the ague, or the sick headache. The fact is you are a deer at bay. Instead of running to the waters of divine consolation and slacking your thirst, and cooling your body and soul in the good cheer of the gospel, and swimming away into the mighty depths of God's love, you are fighting a whole kennel of harriers. A few days ago I saw in the Adirondacks a dog lying across the road, and he seemed unable to get up, and I said to some hunters near by: "What is the matter with that dog?" They answered, "A deer hurt him." And I saw he had a great swollen paw and a battered head, showing where the antlers struck him. And the probability is that some of you might give a mighty clip to your pursuers; you might damage their business; you might worry them into ill health; you might hurt them as much as they have hurt you; but, after all it is not worth while. You only have hurt a hound. Better be off for the upper Saranac, into which the mountains of God's eternal strength look down and moor their shadows. As for your physical disorders, the worst strychnine you can take is fretfulness and the best medicine is religion. I know people who were only a little disordered, yet have fretted themselves into complete valetudinarianism, while others put their trust in God and came up from the very shadow of death, and have lived comfortably twenty-five years with only one lung. A man with one lung, but God with him is better off than a godless man with two lungs. Some of you have been for a long time sailing around Cape Fear when you ought to have been sailing around Cape Good Hope. Do not turn back but go ahead. The deer will accomplish more with its swift feet than with its horns.

I saw whole chains of lakes in the Adirondacks, and from one height you can see thirty, and there are said to be over 800 in the great wilderness. So near are they to each other that your mountain guide picks up and carries the boat from lake to lake, the small distance between them for that reason called a "carry." And the realm of God's word is one long chain of bright, refreshing lakes; each promise a lake, a very short carry between them, and though for ages the pursued have been drinking out of them, they are full up to the top of the green banks, and the same David describes them, and they seem so near together that in three different places he speaks of them as a continuous river, saying: "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God;" "Thou shalt make them drink of the rivers of thy pleasures;" "Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God which is full of water."

But many of you have turned your back on that supply, and confront your trouble, and you are soured with your circumstances, and you are fighting society, and you are fighting a pursuing world, and troubles instead of driving you into the cool lake of heavenly comfort, have made you stop and turn round and lower your head, and it is simply antler against tooth. I do not blame you. Probably under the same circumstances I would have done worse. But you are all wrong. You need to do as the reindeer does in February and March—it sheds its horns. The Rabbinical writers allude to this resignation of antlers by the stag when they say of a man who ventures his money in risky enterprises, he has hung it on the stag's horns; and a proverb in the far East tells a man who has foolishly lost his fortune to go and find where the deer shed her horns. My brother, quit the antagonism of your circumstances, quit misanthropy, quit complaint, quit pitching into your pursuers, be as wise as, next spring, will be the reindeer of the Adirondacks. Shed your horns.

But very many of you who are wronged of the world—and if in any assembly between Sandy Hook, New York, and Golden Gate, San Francisco, it were asked that all those that had been some time badly treated should raise both their hands, and full response should be made, there would be twice as many hands lifted as persons present—I say, many of you would declare: "We have always done the best we could, and tried to be useful, and why we should become the victims of malignment, or invalidism, or mishap, is inscrutable." Why do you not know that the finer a deer, and the more elegant its proportions, and the more beautiful its bearing, the more anxious the hunters and the hounds are to capture it. Had that roebuck a ragged fur and broken hoofs and an obliterated eye and a limping gait the hunters would have said: "Pshaw! don't let us waste our ammunition on a sick deer." And the hounds would have given a few sniffs of the track and then darted off in another direction for better game. But when they see a deer with antlers lifted in mighty challenge to earth and sky, and the sleek hide looks as it had been smoothed by invisible hands, and the fat sides enclose the richest pasture that could be nibbled from the bank of rills so clear they seem to have dropped out of heaven, and the stamp of its foot defies the jack-shooting lantern and the rifle, the horn and the hound, that deer they will have if they must needs break their neck in the rapids. So if there were no noble stuff in your makeup, if you were a bifurcated nothing, if you were a forlorn failure, you would be allowed to go undisturbed; but the fact that the whole pack is in full cry after you is proof positive that you are splendid game and worth capturing. Therefore sarcasm draws on you its "finest bead." Therefore the world goes gunning for you with its best Maynard breech-loader. Highest compliment is it to your talent, or your virtue, or your usefulness. You will be assailed in proportion to your great achievements. The best and the rightest Being the world ever saw had set after Him all the hounds, terrestrial and diabolic, and they lapped his blood after the Calvarean massacre. The world paid nothing to its Redeemer but a bramble and a cross. Many who have done their best to make the world better have had such a rough time of it that all their pleasure is in anticipation of the next world, and they would express their own feelings in the words of the baroness of Nairn at the close of her long life,

"Would you be young again?
So would not I;
One tear of memory given;
Onward I'll hie;
Life's dark wave forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore,
Say, would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?

"If you might, would you now
Retrace your way?
Wander through stormy wilds,
Fain and astray?
Night's gloom; watches fled,
Morning all beaming red,
Hope's smile around us shed,
Heavenward, away!"

Yes; for some people in this world there seems no let up. They are pursued from youth to manhood, and from manhood into old age. Very distinguished are Lord Stafford's hounds, and Earl of Yarborough's hounds, and the Duke of Rutland's hounds, and Queen Victoria pays $8,500 per year to her master of buckhounds. But all of them put together do not equal in number, or speed or power to hunt down, the great kennel of hounds of which sin and trouble are owner and master.

But what is a relief for all those pursuits of trouble and annoyance and pain and bereavement? My text gives it to you in a word of three letters but each letter is a chariot if you would triumph, or a throne if you want to be crowned, or a lake if you would slake your thirst—yes, a chain of three letters—G-o-d, the one for whom David longed, and the one whom David found. You might as well meet a stag which, after the sixth mile of running at the topmost speed through thicket and gorge, and with the breath of the dogs on its heels, has come in full sight of Scroon lake and tried to cool its projecting and blistered tongue with a drop of dew from a blade of grass, as to attempt to satisfy an immortal soul when flying from trouble and sin with anything less deep and high and broad and immense and infinite and eternal than God. His comfort, why, it embosoms all distress. His arm, it wrenches off all bondage. His hand, it wipes away all tears. His Christly atonement, it makes us all right with the past and all right with the future, and all right with God, all right with man and all right forever. Lamartine tells us that King Nimrod said to his three sons: "Here are three vases and one is of clay, another of amber and another of gold. Choose now which you will have." The eldest son, having the first choice, chose the vase of gold on which was written the word "empire," and when opened it was found to contain human blood. The second son, making the next choice, chose the vase of amber, inscribed with the word "glory," and when opened it contained the ashes of those who were once called great. The third son took the vase of clay, and opening it, found it empty, but on the bottom of it was inscribed the name of God. King Nimrod asked his courtiers which vase they thought weighed the most. The avaricious men of his court said the vase of gold. The poets said the one of amber. But the wisest men said the empty vase, because one letter of the name of God outweighed a universe.

For him I thirst; for his grace I beg; on his promise I build my all. Without him I cannot be happy. I have tried the world, and it does well enough as far as it goes, but it is too uncertain a world, too evanescent a world. I am not a prejudiced witness. I have nothing against this world. I have been one of the most fortunate, or, to use a more Christian word, one of the most blessed of men, blessed in my parents, blessed in the place of my nativity, blessed in my health, blessed in my field of work, blessed in my natural temperament, blessed in my family, blessed in my opportunities, blessed in a comfortable livelihood, blessed in the hope that my soul will go to heaven through the pardoning mercy of God, and my body, unless it be lost at sea or cremated in some conflagration, will lie down in the gardens of Greenwood among my kindred and friends, some already gone and others to come after me. Life to many has been a disappointment, but to me it has been a pleasant surprise, and yet I declare that if I did not feel that God was now my friend and ever present help, I should be wretched and terror-struck. But I want more of him. I have thought over this text and preached this sermon to myself until with all the aroused energies of my body, mind and soul I can cry out: "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

Through Jesus Christ make this God your God and you can withstand anything and everything, and that which affrights others will inspire you. As in time of earthquake when an old Christian woman was asked whether she was scared, answered: "No, I am glad that I have a God who can shake the world," or, as in a financial panic, when a Christian merchant was asked if he did not fear he would break, answered: "Yes, I shall break when the fiftieth Psalm breaks in the fiftieth verse: 'Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me.'" O, Christian men and women pursued of annoyances and exasperations, remember that this hunt, whether a still hunt or a hunt in full cry, will soon be over. If ever a whelp looks ashamed and ready to slink out of sight it is when in the Adirondacks a deer by one long, tremendous plunge into Big Tupper lake gets away from him. The disappointed canine swims in a little way, but, defeated, swims out again and cringes with humiliated yawn at the feet of his master. And how abashed and ashamed will all your earthly troubles be when you have dashed into the river from under the throne of God, and the hights and depths of heaven are between you and your pursuers. We are told in Revelation, 22d and 15th: "Without are dogs" by which I conclude there is a whole kennel of hounds outside the gate of heaven, as when a master goes in a door, his dog lies on the steps waiting for him to come out, so the troubles of this life may follow us to the shining door, but they cannot get in. "Without are dogs!" I have seen dogs, and owned dogs, that I would not be chagrined to see in the heavenly city. Some of the grand old watchdogs who are the constabulary of the home in solitary places, and for years have been the only protection of wife and child; some of the shepherd dogs that drive back the wolves and bark away the flocks from going too near the precipice; and some of the dogs whose neck and paw Landseer, the painter, has made immortal, would not find me shutting them out from the gate of shining pearl. Some of those old St. Bernard dogs that have lifted perishing travelers out of the Alpine snow; the dog that John Brown, the Scotch essayist, saw ready to spring at the surgeon lest in removing the cancer, he too much hurt the poor woman whom the dog felt bound to protect; and dogs that we caressed in our childhood days, or that in later time laid down on the rug in seeming sympathy when our homes were desolated. I say, if some soul entering heaven should happen to leave the gate ajar and these faithful creatures should quietly walk in, it would not at all disturb my heaven. But all those human or brutal hounds that have chased and torn and lacerated the world, all that now bite or worry or tear to pieces, shall be prohibited. "Without are dogs!" No place there for harsh critics or backbiters or despoilers of the reputation of others. Down with you to the kennels of darkness and despair! The hart has reached the eternal water brooks, and the panting of the long chase is quieted in still pastures, and "There shall be nothing to hunt or destroy in all God's holy mount."

Oh, when some of you get there it will be like what a hunter tells of when he was pushing his canoe far up north in the winter and amid the ice-floes, and a hundred miles, as he thought, from any other human beings. He was startled one day as he heard a stepping on the ice, and he cocked the rifle ready to meet anything that came near. He found a man barefooted and insane from long exposure, approaching him. Taking him into his canoe and kindling fires to warm him, he restored him and found out where he had lived, and took him to his home, and found all the village in great excitement. A hundred men were searching for this lost man, and his family and friends rushed out to meet him; and as had been agreed at its first appearance, bells were rung, and guns were discharged, and banquets spread, and the rescuer loaded with presents. Well, when some of you step out of this wilderness where you have been chilled and torn and sometimes lost amid the icebergs, into the warm greetings of all the villages of the glorified, and your friends rush out to give you a welcoming kiss, the news that there is another soul forever saved will call the caterers of heaven to spread the banquet, and the bell men to lay hold of the rope in the tower, and while the chalices click at the feast, and the bells clang from the towers, it will be a scene so uplifting I pray God I may be there to take part in the celestial merriment. And now do you not think the prayer in Solomon's song, where he compared Christ to a reindeer coming down in the night to pasture on the plains, would make an exquisitely appropriate peroration to my sermon: "Until the day break and the shadows flee away, be thou like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether."

Not Encouraging to Democrats.

New York Sun.

One of the most judicious and experienced politicians of this city has made the following classified estimate of the voters here this year as compared with those of four years ago:

Voters.	1884 Cleveland.	1884 Blaine.	1888 Cleveland.	1888 Harrison.
Irish and Irish-Amer.	60,000	30,000	65,000	25,000
American and colo'd.	38,000	42,000	35,000	50,000
German and German-American	25,000	19,000	20,000	20,000
Hebrew	10,000	8,000	10 000	15,000
Bohemian	With German		5,000	5,000
Hungarian	With German		With Hebrew	
Totals	133,000	90,000	135,000	115,000

Total 1884, 223,000; total 1888, 250,000.

It will be seen that this estimate reduces Mr. Cleveland's majority in this city to 20,000. This is a much lower figure than we have supposed it would reach, but we give the table for whatever it may be worth. The experts can study over it.

Labor Troubles in France.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Five hundred strikers and fifty women of Alsaisc, near Limog, started to hold a meeting to-day. Finding the way to the meeting place blocked with infantry with fixed bayonets the women rushed forward to bring the men to follow. Six were wounded. The infantry fell away, and the victorious strikers then held their meeting. Afterwards further conflicts arose, and several strikers were injured.

The Pacific Coast Delegation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Pacific coast delegation to the G. A. R. encampment at Columbus arrived here to-day in a special train of fifteen cars. Among the delegation were A. E. Bothwick, commander of the department of Oregon, and T. H. Goodman, commander of the department of California. There were three cars full of California Veteran Guards and uniformed battalion of Grand Army men.

A Sailor Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Harry Downing, a seafaring man, aged 36 years, was drowned off the foot of Walnut street in Alameda this afternoon while bathing with some companions. When reached he was feebly swimming with his face under water. He could not be resuscitated.

The Sprinter Record Broken.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—Schifferstern, the California amateur sprinter, broke the 100 yard record to-day 1-5 of a second, his time being 9 4-5 seconds. He defeated Joe Murphy, the local champion, with a record of 10¼, three yards.

Oregon's Cereal Exhibit.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9.—The Oregon cereal exhibit at the national encampment of the G. A. R., in charge of Col. C. E. Dubois of Portland is now in place in a room on the third floor of the First National bank building.

Famous Hotel Burned.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The famous Star and Garter hotel at Richmond has been partly burned. The loss is heavy.

Baseball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—First game, Louisville 1, Brooklyn 5. Second game, Louisville 3, Brooklyn 1.

Mrs. Quiver (waking in the night)—John, I'm sure there's burglars down stairs! Mr. Quiver (sleepily)—Stuff! Let 'em burgle. Mrs. Quiver—O John! didn't you promise at the altar to protect me? Mr. Quiver—Bah! And didn't you promise to obey me? It's a stand-off.—*Judge.*

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Forecast of the Coming Week in Congress.

THE YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

Lower Brule Indians—A Chicago Father Incredulous of His Son's Crime—Odd Fellows Coming to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—There is a question of parliamentary procedure in the senate, to be decided to-morrow, upon which depends perhaps the whole course of subsequent legislation. The Chinese restriction bill was passed on Friday, but was held back on a motion to reconsider. A motion was made to adjourn and the chair before putting it laid before the senate "unfinished business," being the Washington territory bill which has occupied that parliamentary position for about two months. The senate then by a vote refused to adjourn, and without the formality of again laying aside the Washington territory bill proceeded to vote several times on a motion to table the proposed reconsideration of the Chinese bill, finally adjourning in default of a voting quorum, with the last-named measure informally though actually pending.

A considerable number of senators are unwilling to make a record against the Chinese bill, holding its principles to be correct, and are equally unwilling to vote for it, and thus practically abrogate the treaty they recently ratified, until China shall have taken adverse action on the treaty. If it be held that the Washington territory bill be unfinished business the majority may be found opposed to laying it aside and thus a direct vote on the Chinese bill may be avoided. The Pacific coast senators, however, who have made the restriction bill their own, have hitherto been able to command a support sufficient to prevent any adverse action, though unable with the exception of one vote to get a majority of the quorum to take any forward step. The situation is favorable to a deadlock unless a sufficient number of senators vote to-morrow either to send the bill to the president for approval or vote to reconsider and send it to the foreign relations committee.

The bills to admit Montana and North Dakota are likely to come up after the Washington territory bill.

The general deficiency bill is expected to be reported during the week, though its consideration may not be begun until next week.

The tariff bill is not likely to get beyond the full committee stage this week.

The proceedings of the house during the coming week are likely to be of a routine nature. An important amendment to the sundry civil appropriations bill, which the conferees were unable to agree upon, will probably be discussed during the week. The report of the conferees on the fortifications appropriation bill will be made to-morrow. An effort will follow to dispose finally of that measure before the end of the week. Its passage will clear the way for speedy action upon the army appropriation bill.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Cold Disagreeable Wind Bad for the Sick—Needed Nurses Arriving.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—The gale which began night before last continues and all day the wind has blown with great violence. The wind is cold and very unpleasant and doubtless will prove very bad for the sick. Nurses are now arriving and one pressing need is thereby partially filled.

TROUBLE WITH RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Surgeon General Hamilton received the following dispatch to-day:

"WAY CROSS, Ga., Sept. 9

To Surgeon General Hamilton: The following is from Urquhart: "Notify the United States surgeon that I have notified our conductor to give him reasonable time to inspect the train, say ten minutes for twenty people; will not hold trains longer. I have seen no authority to hold, except local quarantine." This is at Live Oak, a vital point. The Florida Railway & Navigation Company defy us. This line is altogether in the state of Florida. Advise me in this matter.

HUTTON, Surgeon.

To the above Surgeon-Gen. Hamilton replied as follows: "Inform the railway officials that the United States is ordering this quarantine inspection, and the railroad company must give them time for its performance. If they do not comply with your reasonable request, you will compel them. You will employ sufficient men to stop trains. If they disregard the above notice, your authority as to force is unlimited, if in case of actual need. No local railroad officer can be allowed to issue orders to an officer of the United States while in the performance of his duty.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—The official bulletins for fourteen hours show: New cases, 49; deaths, 7; total number of cases to date, 604; total number of deaths to date, 73.

LOWER BRULE INDIANS.

They Are Not Disposed to Accept the Terms of the Government.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9.—The *Pioneer Press* correspondent at Lower Brule agency wires that the Indians held a big council last evening. The bill was candidly discussed by both parties, the speeches being moderate and devoid of threats of any kind. Chief Iron Nation made a speech against the bill, saying that the government has failed to carry out many of its agreements in the past.

Chief Big Man then delivered a speech favoring the bill. He said: "How my heart is on this question; and we say our children are very dear to us and if this is so we must gravely and deliberately consider the result before rejecting this measure, in order that you may not be ashamed to sign later. Be careful and do not declare against the bill. You have not heard all yet, and when our white friends are through you may change your minds, and may be prevented from signing by your present declarations. If you care for the future of your children, do not be hasty. The question you will soon be asking, if you oppose this bill, will be, what a school for my children."

Alex Rencounter and two young Indians who have recently graduated followed with good arguments in favor of the bill.

The Indians held another council this morning and selected their orators. All the orators selected are disposed to oppose the bill. In compliance with a request of the Indians to-day's grand council was devoted to fuller explanation of the bill. Head Chief Iron Nation then asked that the bill be read twice more, a request which the commissioners granted, but are inclined to think it was made only to cause delay and keep up the feasting at the expense of the Great Father.

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE.

The Father of the Tacoma Burglar Cannot Believe His Son Guilty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Seattle last night stated that E. Renter, Henry Myers, Jacob Saunders and Martin Smith, all of Chicago, were arrested at Tacoma for burglary. The Renter mentioned is supposed to be Earnest, the son of Henry Renter, a wealthy druggist of this city. Renter said his son left for Tacoma several weeks ago. The young man, while disposed to be wild, had never given his parents any reason to suspect his honesty.

"I can't believe he is guilty," said Mr. Renter. "He was lazy, and told me his associates in Chicago were such that he could not work. He asked me to buy him a ticket to Tacoma, where he thought he could get work and break away from his old habits. He wrote me he was doing well."

Henry Myers of Chicago, the companion of young Renter, left for Tacoma about two weeks ago. The names of Jacob Saunders and C. N. Smith do not appear in the city directory.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Journeying to Los Angeles—Reception to the Grand Sire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Chicago Odd Fellows' Association, represented by about 100 members, tendered an informal reception in the Grand Pacific parlors last night to Grand Sire John H. White of Albion, New York. Mr. White holds the highest office in Odd Fellowship in America. He is among several hundred representatives to the Sovereign grand lodge, who are journeying to Los Angeles. California, the place of meeting. They took a special train over the Santa Fe at 1 o'clock to-day.

SERVICES IN THE CHURC

Rev. Ross C. Houghton Talks
Church Helpers and Hinderers

The Soul's Life in Eternity" Was the
Discoursed by Rev. T. L. Eliot in
tarian Church Yesterday Mornin

Text: 1st Corinthians xv: 58. Therefo
brethern, be ye steadfast, unmo
ays abounding in the work of the Lord
It is with Christian work just as
ther work; the chief thing to be d
ersistent application. As one has
the greatest genius is the genius f
ork." Arago says, in his autobio
at his greatest master in mathema
word or two of advice which he f
e binding of one of his text books
ere the words of D'Alembert t
couraged student, "Go on, sir,
those two little words made Ar
reatest astronomical mathematician
e. And those two words have
any a Christian life to a beautiful
on. Christ condensed the two wo
he and his almighty "Go," like a bl
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[SER]VICES IN THE CHURCHES

[Rev.] C. Houghton Talks About Church Helpers and Hinderers.

"The Soul's Life in Eternity" Was the Subject Discoursed by Rev T. L. Eliot in Unitarian Church Yesterday Morning

Text, 1st Corinthians xv 58. Therefore my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

It is with Christian work just as with all other work, the chief thing to be desired is persistent application. As one has put it, "the greatest genius is the genius for hard work." Arago says in his autobiography that his greatest master in mathematics was a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text books. They were the words of D'Alembert to a discouraged student, "Go on, sir, go on!" Those two little words made Arago the greatest astronomical mathematician of his age. And those two words have brought many a Christian life to a beautiful perfection. Christ condensed the two words into one and his almighty "Go" like a blast from a silver trumpet, has been sounding in the ears of the church through all the centuries, an inspiration to the brave and zealous and a reproof to the faint hearted and indolent. The past twenty five years have been marked by a great increase of attention to the urgent need for and the best methods of Christian work. Christian conventions, Sunday school institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations, Evangelical Alliances and Ecumenical conferences have sprung up all over the land and the world. Thousands of lazy, sleepy churches which were an offense to God, and a joy to the devil, have been electrified into life. There has been a grand stir of the blood and thrilling of the pulses of the church. One consequence of all this has been a multiplication of theories as to how to do the one thing which all Christians are anxious to do somehow, namely, to save men. The church, however, has far more to fear from the new impulse she has received than from any new methods. The most beautiful machine is an impertinence unless it will work. Methods must be brought within the reach of common people under the most common circumstances or they will be of no practical value to the church.

In a recent Sunday school convention one of the essayists earnestly urged that the teachers ought to be versed in the original languages of the bible. Now that style of culture would no doubt be helpful to some of them, yet it is safe to say that common sense and piety are a hundred times more essential to a Sunday school teacher than Greek and Hebrew.

Persistent and trusting industry wins the day, though the method may be simple and commonplace. Not Napoleon's splendid intellectual powers nor his enormous force of will had so much to do with his success as his prompt and perpetual activity. He was never idle. He understood the value of minutes. It is just the same in the church. The heroic workers for Jesus, who have done the most to lift the world up towards the throne, have wrought their moral miracles chiefly by being heroic workers. From all the way down, their motto has been "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." They had their methods, and good enough they were, too, in their day, but the one secret of their marvellous success has been their steadfast activity in zealous memory of the apostle's wise exhortation. Brilliancy of mind is the endowment of but very few, but plodding industry is a possible characteristic of the most lowly follower of Christ and God, and plodding industry will evangelize and save the world at last. Laziness don't belong to the new creation. A man may be a sinner, but a lazy Christian never. When a man has been really brought into the kingdom he is ready to work. Work is the best expression of love and faith, and also the best means for the further development of those heavenly graces. Christ said, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Every man and woman in it ought to have the same spirit. Faith without works is dead. When a man is dead we only keep him a few days and then bury him, and when faith is dead the sooner we bury it the better, for it's a nuisance.

But you say, "I hope I trust God." No you don't trust him, if you talk that way about it. Why don't you get where you can say "I know I trust him," and then prove it. You do trust him by doing everything he requires. Not doing it perfectly perhaps but doing it just as well as you know how.

The reason we have so many sleepy church members is because we have so many church members who are content with a sleepy faith. Oh I sometimes wish the Almighty would send a spiritual bomb-shell into some of our churches and make men think the day of judgment has come, and there's only an hour or two in which to get ready to meet God. Such a summons would disturb many a comfortable nap, and cut short many a pleasant dream, but it would scare them into activity at least for a brief season and so make an agreeable break in the wretched monotony which makes a veritable "Sleepy Hollow" out of the house of God. We have not the spirit of steadfast work. It is a sure sign we have not true faith in Christ. The first impulse of a young convert, born of gratitude and he is willing and anxious to go out to work. Now why can't we keep that kind of grateful zeal last? We read in the epistle of James about those who are mere hearers of the word. I suppose the apostle meant those who are practical hands at listening to a sermon and at criticising it, picking it to pieces (and the preacher too perhaps,) in the most skillful manner. People who take in everything and that's all the good it does them or anybody else. They never do anything. They never reduce to practice what they hear. They are thorough gluttons they eat all they can get their hands on, and then they go to sleep again.

But in the same place, and by way of a striking contrast, James tells us of those who not only hear with the right spirit but are also doers of the word. Men who are too busy to quarrel or criticise, or get stupid or sleepy, too busy to give attention to anything but their Christlike labor of love and faith, and such, through God's blessing, the church gets everything that makes for her prosperity and glory in the world.

Oh how anxious I feel that we have a better type of godliness among Portland Christians this season. There is such a tide of worldliness setting in against us, and rising up even in the church that we are not more than half as influential for good as we ought to be. Brother, what will we do about it? Will we not in the name of God do something about it? God calls us to resist worldliness and slothfulness and indifference. He commands us to always abound in the work of the Lord." Not to-day loud and fiery for the good cause, and to-morrow as dumb as an oyster. Not to-day active and busy making the chips fly in every direction, and to-morrow asleep with our tools lying upon the ground. I had a carpenter working for me once who managed that way, but I never employed him again after he finished that first job. No I went for a carpenter a more active and reliable man, a man who would be more profitable for me than for himself. And so Christ will waste no time running after you when you have served him one or two such tricks as that. He will seek for a better man or a better woman.

Do you want to know why so many persons are in the church, and yet are seemingly never called to do anything? It's because they are never around when they are wanted. It's because they can't be depended upon. You let a man be in the way, where everybody will see him, and you let him do well and promptly whatever Christ or the church gives him to do and he is never out of employment. He never complains that he can't get acquainted with the members, that the church is cold and formal. No, no, the church is a live, warm, cordial, active community to such a man. If one half of the members of the churches were of this kind we'd revolutionize Portland in a twelve-month. I see no reason why the church cannot live in a revival state 365 days in the year; always expecting, always receiving. Why not? Do you find anything contrary to that in the bible? [illegible] you can't afford to lose a daily [illegible] this kind of activity, the eternal [illegible] of this kind of steadfastness and abounding. If we live and labor thus, no [labor] of ours will be in vain. We shall not just slip into heaven, in an apocalyptical sort of way, with the look of an intruder, but we shall march in with Christ and the blood-stained banner of the cross, and have a right in the eternal triumph, because we did not shun any fight with evil, but always "stood and kept our armour bright."

"THE SOUL'S LIFE IN ETERNITY."

The Subject Which Rev T L Eliot Discoursed in Unitarian Church.

Rev T L Eliot occupied the pulpit in Unitarian church yesterday morning. Following is the text of his sermon:

When Jesus said to Pilate "My kingdom is not of this world" he distinctly contradicted the fears and hopes of his countrymen, part of whom wished him to take the reins of government by force and part—the ruling class—feared a political revolution. The context plainly shows this meaning. But the words "My kingdom is not of this world" have been often quoted as making religion an affair only of the other world and that in a very narrow and selfish sense. There is an inward world and an outward world of man's life and religion some would have us think is a concern of that inward life only. Because Jesus himself did not directly undertake to change the laws or dictate the conduct of homes, society and business, it has sometimes been assumed that religion, or the kingdom of God of which our Master spoke so frequently, was meant only for the part of human life and destiny which are out of sight. Religion they seem to say, is an affair of the soul, a matter of adjustment between the soul and its God, a preparation for a future life beyond the grave. Salvation is an interior process, an understanding and an acceptance, in a spiritual way, of certain spiritual relations.

IS RELIGION FOR THE NEXT WORLD ONLY?

Now, these last statements are indeed a part of the truth—religion is an affair of the inward nature of man. Salvation is an interior process. It is an understanding and an acceptance of spiritual relations. But we must write all these words large or the truth will be a very dangerous one. The danger is that a man may try to live two lives, one in his soul as he calls it, another in the world. One life towards God, he will call it, and another life towards and among men. Perhaps the chief protest of our denomination has been against such a distinction as this. Religion, we have said and felt, must be an actual and practical possession if it is anything, and we have always emphasized the great present mission of Christianity as it seems to us—to establish justice, truth, righteousness and brotherhood and like character on earth. We have vehemently criticised any scheme of salvation which turned inward only, which magnified and as it seemed to us distorted the inward experience of thoughts and feelings, especially when the emphasis turns upon "the something after death."

When religious teaching is directed to the fears and hopes gathering about the death of the body and future of the soul—as if the interests of this life now were different from that life which is to come, as if we were dealing with one law here and another law there! Against such a tendency we have protested in the name of Christ himself. Are not such questions as "Shall I get to Heaven," such mottoes as "Flee from the wrath to come" or "Prepare to meet thy God" and "Saving one's own soul" used or rather abused to the setting of the present life into a sharp and dramatic opposition or distinction to the life after death? Such an opposition Jesus himself never taught—we know indeed, he never thought of or cared for physical death, never regarded the death of the human body as a crisis in human history, any more than the sleep of any night. Moral death he spoke of, perishing spiritual life he warned men of with its present woe as well as future. Life immortal he plead for, now and here, but the gospel in its tenor and essential motive and word is the direct foe to any such man-made division of present and future salvation. The whole face of Christianity is against a scheme of salvation that would arrange for the future security of the soul as a separate concern as a separate interest from present welfare—present immortality. What does salvation mean? Salvation means spiritual health. Salvation means to have a right spirit. [When the Roman met his neighbor he said, "Salve"—be well, and when they parted his word was "Vale".] When Christ preaches his great gospel it is a gospel of present spiritual health and strength to the present sick of mind and heart. The gospel is not an insurance or provision or arrangement for what shall happen after awhile.

A COMMON ERROR CONCERNING "THE SOUL."

I suppose my hearers to-day would in the main agree with what I am saying and yet in practice does there not linger about our minds a good deal of that feeling which separates the soul's concerns from this present life? Do not too many still have a vague idea of the soul as a something very precious indeed to be taken care of, as one would box away old jewels from thieves, or costly garments from moth—a something known which is mainly valuable, because if taken good care of it will be a "starter" for the life after death—a kind of seed, insuring a future welfare and happiness—a kind of talisman against some nameless terror of judgment? There is a little prayer bound up with our earliest memory, and perhaps too sacred to criticise. Does it not seem to tell the child of his soul as this thing of a vague something separate from himself to be kept which God cares for all night while he is asleep and will take care of if he dies.

Now I am persuaded that the vigor and power of religion may be substantially wasted and the whole relation between God and man will be misunderstood and the soul itself betrayed, by such a distinction as separates in any way the spiritual concerns of this life from the spiritual concerns of the life to come. Indeed I think religion and the soul are betrayed by any distinction which separates the spiritual concerns of the present life from what are called the material concerns. Jesus, it is true said "My kingdom is not of this world." That is an immense difference. Religion he says, does not need physical violence—worldly methods [Pilate feared Jesus as a rival king. The answer is "I am a king of truth. King in a world of spiritual realization. King of a present salvation from sin and injustice. But this kingdom comes up through men's hearts and lives. It is for the world, but not of the world." I do not take the method of conquest by outward force, a worldly method, but the method of inward truth and peace.] What is the soul but a name for the very self? It is a representative word, a picture word in which I endeavor to distinguish the very substance of my personality from the accidents of my personality.

SOUL "A REPRESENTATIVE WORD FOR A CONSCIOUS EXISTENCE

I am a conscious thinking being. I reason, I desire, I love or hate. I will to have, or do, or be, this or that. I remember, I look forward. I am conscious of a world about me of material things and of other rational beings like myself. I am conscious also of an unseen world—things as real as those which can be handled or are visible to the eye. Now the I, the personal consciousness which takes in all these we call the soul. It is a term by which I represent my conscious personality, my very self. I remember events and impressions of my childhood—that childhood indeed is in the past but can anyone or anything persuade me that I am a different being from the I who was a child? I am conscious that I am the same continuous personality as child and man—although I am in a totally different body, different that is to say as to separate particles and tissues. The chemist and physiologist declare that the whole bodily substance changes every seven years—yet even in the body my identity continues and an indestructible consciousness assures me of the identity of myself—all through from childhood until now. This life we represent by the word "soul." It is another and an intimate word for "I."

Whatever was woven into my consciousness or habits as a child is part of present being, and likewise whatever concerns me now affects me forever. "Now" is part of forever, is it not? The present time is part of eternity, is it not?

WHAT IS IT TO BE "USHERED INTO ETERNITY"?

We read newspaper paragraphs about "a man being ushered by death into eternity," but does not all such language contain a false opposition? By death, considered as a material event, a man is ushered simply from one place to another, from one piece of time into another piece as sleep ushers us from to-day to to-morrow. What is it to be really ushered into eternity? Is it not when I date my thought, and desire and actions from eternal principles? In what is called life I eat and talk, work and play, sleep and rise again, I think and plan, I will and purpose, I meet my fellowman and I see the material world—summer and winter, youth and age, temporal change, temporal death. How shall I meet them? How shall I, mysterious being, I a living soul, do all these things? I may be dragged to their level. I may be like the [color] dyer's hand, subdued to what it work in. Temporality may work itself upon me. How I look, what I have, how I get along—become my chief concern. All this is ushering the soul into time. I am a time-server, a time-keeper. We represent such a life as "worldly," its kingdom is "of this world."

A man living so gets an outside scare some day about "eternity." That's where his soul is going to, he thinks, and just as a prudent farmer provides for winter—a future supply of grain—this man lays about him for some insurance or assurance by which his soul will be all right over there! On the other hand, the man may be "in the world" he must be while God gives him life here, he sleeps and wakes, he thinks and desires, he lives and grows old, but he may usher every thought and action into eternity. He may usher every day into eternity. He may prepare to meet his God every hour. He may consult eternal principles—principles of truth and virtue whose majesty is for all time, and so above time. Eternity is not a bigger piece of time.

ETERNITY

A man is in eternity once his life is in the eternal form when he accepts this present life as the material on which to work and fill all his thoughts and actions with qualities of loveliness and truth, justice and purity. The apostle speaks of eating and drinking to the glory of God. Here is one man who lives to eat—or wear raiment, he brings all life to the level of a dinner or dress, and here is another who eats to live, whose daily food is taken with reference to the wholeness, the vigor, the truth of his life work and service. The second man takes his daily food carefully and thoughtfully as the first but what a difference! One is living for time, the other makes a sacrament of his daily bread. You may take up everything of the body's life and every temporal relation, into what Spinoza calls the "form of eternity." Jesus speaks of a man so acting and so framing his purpose that he hath eternal life. "He that heareth my word and believeth him that sent me, hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life."

DEATH AND LIFE AS MORAL QUALITIES.

Those are illuminating words. They ought to help us interpret many dark and doubtful places of scripture. They help us to understand that the spiritual being of man is indivisible by death, and that his whole life may be if I may so say eternalized. I may throw around my home life, my business life, my social life, my life as a citizen or neighbor the quality of eternity. I may put the most trivial action in a form above time. There is possible for every one born into the world the dignity that belongs to an immortal soul, the dignity of relations with immeasurable depths of being, a soul that is kindred with God's own nature and mind and grace. On the other hand, all this power of the soul may be materialized—that is the root of sin. Perverted power and will, a wasted immortality, conformity to the world, instead of being transformed and transforming things temporal to divine uses.

See how broad and deep and full the gospel of Christ becomes—"I have come"—he said "that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." The present life is meant to take on divine proportions. The daily task may be done largely—as unto God. The soul has its most abundant life, right here, in the relations of humanity and society—not in spite of them. There is a temporal way and an eternal way of doing anything. The little child has his life to live—a life of self discovery, of wonderings and experiments at work and at play. Even he may throw around his work and play the form of eternity—doing what he does in childlike order and fidelity—remembering that he is a "child of the King" and loved of God. There is a noble and immortal way of taking sorrow or pain—an eternal form of the mind toward it, a spirit living above calamity. There is a temporal or eternal way of taking prosperity. There is an ushering into eternity—of every experience, when the soul solemnly asks where to place that experience, as part of God's message—a part of immortality. "Life more abundantly"—this it is to have God's kingdom come and transform the temporal conditions of our being into a present eternal Sonship to the Father—and become a joint heir with Christ of God."

WANTS A TRIAL OF SPEED

A Progressive Man Would Like the Potter and Telephone to Race

A gentleman writes to THE OREGONIAN asserting that it is wrong to oppose a trial of speed between the steamers T J Potter and Telephone. He says Portland has the reputation of being a slow town, and anything that would help wake some of the people up should be encouraged. He says:

We must keep pace with the times. Brains and money are busy at work all over the world to accomplish in one hour that that takes two now. For instance, your press, the Atlantic steamer, the lightning trains, and a thousand other things. Now, I will be one to chip in $20 to make up a purse for the two steamers to go for. If there are some people who prefer slower boats there is the Reliance or the Bastler and many others. Let's have a test of speed.

THE OREGONIAN has no objections to a trial of speed between the T J Potter and the Telephone and no objections to as many as desire making the trip and will also risk a reporter on the occasion, but a race of this kind should not be attempted on a regular trip with passengers on board who do not want to take chances of accident.

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Favorable Progress on the New Building—Finest and Largest on the Coast

The exposition building is progressing very favorably. The roof of corrugated iron is nearly completed on the eastern section and the work of boarding it in is well advanced. The galleries are partly floored and from the main floor one can form some idea of what this department will look like when completed.

Seven of the arched trusses to support the roof of the central or garden department are in place and the other four are about ready for raising. In the eastern division are over forty boxes of ribbed glass ⅜ inch in thickness and about 2x7 feet in size for the roof of the garden.

The frame of the first story of the western division is up and the work is well in hand and the whole huge structure will be covered in good time before the rainy season sets in.

The building will, without doubt be what the committee claim for it, the finest and largest building of its kind on the coast. It is not going to look like a huge barn at all, but will be a handsome building, and a credit to the association and the city.

INSANE WOMAN DROWNED

The Sad Death of a Mother While Suffering from Temporary Aberration

The Salem *Statesman* of Sunday says: About 2 o'clock this morning a message was brought to the *Statesman* office that Mrs. W. D. Wheeler, wife of the former Court street butcher, had left the home of her father, Mr Brown, on the corner of Mill and Winter streets, while temporarily insane and had drowned herself. A reporter went to the scene of the tragedy and found the facts as follows: About ten days ago Mrs Wheeler gave birth to a child, and since that time she has been insane, and has constantly required the effort of several parties to keep her from carrying out a threat to destroy her life. About 10 o'clock last night she quieted down and went to sleep so that her watchers relaxed their vigilance.

About 12 o'clock she was missed from her room, and a search party was immediately organized. At about twenty minutes to 2 o'clock her body was found lying in Mill creek, close to the bank, a few feet from the Winter-street bridge. Her head was barely covered with water, and it is thought she was killed by the fall on to the rocks. She was clad only in a night robe and hose and had no doubt left home while insane, and in her wanderings had fallen over the bank. Dr. Jessup was immediately summoned, and did all in his power to resuscitate her, but without avail. She was about 38 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children, among them the young babe.

TRY ST. PATRICK'S PILLS and compare their effect with any other kind made. They contain the good properties of the older preparations in the market combined with the most valuable medicines discovered in modern times. As a cathartic and liver Pill St. Patrick's are perfection. Sold by L. Blumauer & Co.

RAGS JUNK AND JAGS.

The Bulk, Value and Uses of Our Refuse Giblets.

Annual Cost of Clothing the Inhabitants of Portland—Rag Pickers and Shoddy Mills—Bones, Bottles and Brass.

It is estimated that the average cost of the clothing of each man woman and child in a city, is $1 per month, and as the city of Portland, including the east side, contains 60 000 inhabitants the annual cost of their clothing amounts to $720 000. If the cost of their food, foot-wear and luxuries was added to this the aggregate would be enormous. Their foot-wear alone costs $708 000.

But THE OREGONIAN's object in this article is to estimate the quantity and value of the cast-off or worn out clothing and varieties of junk that are gathered up and reconverted into new articles of wear and domestic and mechanical uses.

THE RAG BUSINESS

Calling on Thompson & Co, a firm of junk dealers doing business in the lower part of the city, a member of that house was interviewed as follows:

"What is the average quantity of rags that you handle during a year?"

"Well we usually ship away ten bales per week to the paper mill and to the Oregon City shoddy mill. We also send three or four bales by every other steamer to San Francisco. The bales average 500 pounds each. In all we gather and sell about 182 tons a year."

"How many firms are engaged in the rag and junk business here?"

"The largest dealers are Jake Holsburg and ourselves. There is a small dealer on the east side, and an old German near Couch lake who confines himself mainly to the gathering of bones."

"What is the price of rags?"

"The dozen men who go about the city and suburbs with wagons usually pay ½ a cent per pound. The twenty odd Chinamen who gather rags at random seldom pay anything for them. To all the rag-gatherers we pay ¾ of a cent per pound."

"What price do you get for the rags?"

"We get different prices, according to the three grades when sorted over by our Chinese employes. About one-third of the product is of the first grade consisting of fine wool, undyed cotton and other choice bits which bring 5 cents per pound in San Francisco. The next best grade is linen and fine clippings from the book binderies, for which we get over 1 cent per pound at the paper mills, and the third grade is sold to the shoddy mills for the manufacture of 'shoddy wool' for which we receive 1 cent per pound. Each of these three grades equal about one third of the entire rag product."

Calling at the junk establishment of Mr Holzburg, he being absent, it was learned from one of his employes that he handles about the same kind and quantity as the firm above mentioned. Therefore, the total annual product of Portland and its suburbs may reasonably be estimated at 400 tons. One third of this, which is the choice quality, brings $13,333 at San Francisco, while the bulk of it embraced in the second and third classes has a local value of but $5326. The total gross amount annually received from the sale of rags reaches the respectable sum of $18,659.

These figures look large for this kind of trade but after deducting the first cost here and the expense of sorting and freight charges, it is only a fair business enterprise.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE

Meeting with a prosperous rag and junk gatherer who owned a team, the reporter asked him what kind of stuff he gathered up.

"Well" he replied, "I catch on to almost everything—rags, oil cans, bottles, rubber, rope, sacks, leather scraps, metals and even old potatoes."

"What use is made of the potatoes?"

"You never yet have eaten a good potatoe in a Chinese restaurant. There they soak the potatoes in water for two days before cooking and serving them up to customers. In that way they obtain the liquid starch that is used in the Chinese laundries."

"Is that the spewing spray they spread over clothes when ironing?"

"No. It is the only starch that all the Chinese use on collars, cuffs and shirt fronts. Old decaying potatoes and peelings are just as good to them for this purpose as new ones. I tell you the Chinese have ways and devices that are unknown to the Americans."

THE SHODDY MILLS

The two shoddy mills that convert rags into what is known as "shoddy wool" are, the one located at Oregon City belonging to Mr C O T Williams, and that of Mr Jonathan Tice, situated on the macadam road some three miles up the river from Portland. The latter mill has been lying idle for some time because of a fire, but it is to be started up again at once.

Each of these mills has a capacity for turning out four tons daily and if both were to be kept constantly running their total yearly product would aggregate 2220 tons.

The present market value of this commodity is 4 cents per pound but it has been known to have been in demand at 7 and 8 cents per pound. As the rags cost but 1 cent per pound, and it requires but three men to run a mill, the profit on shoddy manufacturing appears to be large. The market is always firm because the interior regions north and north-east of this city are rapidly growing, and upholstery is in good demand, but it is doubtful if much of this local product escapes local consumption as it is in common use in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bed spreads, easy chairs, cushions, sofas and other varieties of upholstery. Until these mills were established a large quantity of shoddy was shipped here from San Francisco and the East to supply this market.

The mills are run by water power and make much noise and considerable dust when in operation.

There is a finer kind of shoddy than this common and abundant sort, which is made from the more valuable wool and cotton rags heretofore mentioned. It is reduced to pulp by a different process and enters largely into the fabrication of merchantable clothes made in the great factories of this country. A gentleman who was born and raised in the cloth manufacturing state of Massachusetts, was next called upon for information concerning its use.

"Judge," said the reporter, "you were brought up among the cloth mills of your native state. Do they use shoddy made of rags in the factories there?"

"That is an unfair question to ask of one in my profession for publication, but I can answer it" said the judge. "Old woolen and bleached cotton rags are commonly used in the manufacture of satinet cloth at these mills. The rags are first reduced to pulp which is then used to fill in or 'full' the loosely woven woof. This pulp is filled in under the force of a trip hammer, and fixedly worked in between the loose woof-threads and so solidly intermingled there as to become a good body to the cloth. It is then passed through a shearing machine, when it becomes a marketable commodity."

THE BONE BUSINESS.

Calling at the lake-side rookery of the old bone gatherer, he was absent from the place, but twenty two sacks of that dry commodity were piled beside his door. His place of operations seems to be well chosen, it being near the waste-dump for the refuse of the city and which is no doubt a harvest field for him. He not only gathers bones from such places as that, but also at the slaughter houses, butcher shops, hotels and restaurants, and is said to be buying land on the profits of the business.

Bones are used in clarifying the crude sugar of commerce. They are also ground up into a fertilizer for use in gardens, and upon otherwise sterile soils.

The reporter knows a "bone story," and as the preceding statistics are somewhat dry, he will proceed to tell it. Many years ago the great herds of cattle roaming the uninhabited mesas of Southern California were decimated by two unusually dry seasons in succession, and the next year all that region was strewn with the bones of dead cattle. At that time there lived in a town in that vicinity a woman named Mrs Perkins, who was struggling with poverty and a drunken husband. In her almost hopeless condition she saw a way to subsist in the bone business, and procuring a pony and cart she started out alone, and for weeks with her own hands contended with the coyotes until she had piled up tons of bones. Then she carted a load of them to the little harbor of San Pedro. There lived at that place in those days, Gen Phineas Banning, who in matters of enterprise was to that country what the late Ben Holladay was to this region. The general heard of her struggles for life and he started out several six mule teams and brought all her gathered bones to that port and on her behalf sent a ship load of them to a market in San Francisco. With the profits of that cargo the woman bought a comfortable home and has since raised her children respectably and some of them are now prominent in that state.

SCRAPS IN GENERAL

The broken and rusty scraps of copper, brass, steel or cast iron are always saleable in this market. Much of it is used in the local machine shops and foundries, and scrap iron and steel are marketable anywhere. Old tin oil cans are readily converted into tin roofing and eaves of new buildings, and refuse tin from tin shops is remelted into a kind of Babbitt metal for special uses.

Leather scraps, the shavings from harness and shoe shops, bring 10 cents per pound. In San Francisco this is ground into pulp and after the addition of an adhesive substance it is rolled out into sheets and becomes a marketable sole leather. By other processes it is used for razor hones and the backs of horse brushes.

Refuse India rubber is always saleable as it is just as good as the new material and can be pressed into a compact condition for shipment.

THE BOTTLE TRADE

Observing an old acquaintance unloading a lot of beer bottles at a junk shop, the reporter questioned him concerning that business.

"How much do you make in the bottle trade?" he asked.

"Oh when I am in luck and get a large number in one place I make $20 or $30 a week, but I gather them from outside places as well as in the city."

"What do you get for them by the dozen?"

"Beer bottles bring 20 or 25 cents according to the market. I don't confine myself to beer bottles. I can sell any bottle that has no letters blown in the glass. I get bottles from saloons, restaurants and hotels. The hotels use many wine bottles, and I make my terms with the hotel stewards."

"Are there many bottles shipped away from here?"

"Yes about two carloads a month are sent to San Francisco, so as not to glut the local market. There is always a fair demand for empty beer bottles at the breweries."

"Do we import any old bottles?"

"Sometimes they come in by the carload from Idaho, and if the railroad freight on them is lowered, I think it will break up my business."

"How can that affect your trade?"

"Well you see they have been drinking bottled beer over there for about thirty years, and old empty bottles are scattered along the roadways and trails and at random all through the mountains. Why out there, around the mining camps they are so thick in places that the new inhabitants are now using them for fences and building purposes."

Hoping that the railroad would keep up its freight rates, the reporter put away his pencil and reflected on the many peculiar industrial pursuits among mankind and the ways of making a living by utilizing the worn-out wastes of others.

HE WAS A VERY NICE DAWGY

He Gave a Too Confiding Printer a Good Run for a Lunch Basket.

Three printers, with their lunch baskets in hand, started up First street on their way home at an early hour yesterday morning, and would have reached their warm, warm cots without incident but for an accidental meeting with a lank, long eared, spindle-legged, rather timid dog which evinced a decided inclination to be friendly.

"Nice dawgy," said one of the typos, patting the animal's head in a patronizing way. "Will you carry my basket home?" Dawgy wagged his tail and barked in an affirmative way and opened his mouth to receive the handle of the lunch basket. "That illustrates the superiority of man over beast," said the triumphant printer, inserting his thumbs in the armholes of his vest with the air of a manager of a league baseball nine.

Then something happened which he had not been counting upon. One of his companions wanted to illustrate the superiority of brute speed over man speed, so he turned loose on the dog, yelled "scat," stamped his feet and dropped the office towel. The dog not knowing what was going to happen or whether there was to be a second edition of what had already occurred wheeled about and started down the street first at a gentle trot and then at a dead run, when the owner of the basket took after him.

The typo increased his speed and so did the dog and they ran many blocks and into Chinatown before the printer saw any hope of recovering his basket. The poor dog, half scared to death, finally dropped it, but never stopped running nor did he look behind. The printer sadly picked up his meal receptacle and then went back and gathered up the spoons and dishes which had been scattered along the route. He now walks his mundane sphere imbued with but a single thought, an all consuming desire, and that is to meet and have it out with the man who disturbed the peaceful gentle proclivities of the dog that was carrying his basket home.

HOPS IN THE VALLEY.

One Grower Reports a Crop of Three Thousand Pounds to the Acre.

EUGENE CITY, Sept. 4.

To the Editor of The Oregonian

Having just arrived here on a trip through the west side counties by wagon road from Yamhill county to this place, I wish to report a little of what I saw on the way.

The grain crops, as all are well aware, are very good and nearly all threshed, and with prices tending upward and market firm the farmers are happy.

But probably no crop raised in this valley will give a better yield this season than hops. On the way I saw many fine yards, and among them, in the yards cultivated by O P Beardsley of Eola, I saw a demonstration of the superiority of the stake and twine method of training hops.

Mr B showed me where he had been picking hops for a couple of days in a yard of eight acres that has been run for sixteen or eighteen years and he is getting more than 250 standard boxes (at least 3000 pounds) of hops per acre, and on a field of twenty acres Mr B assures me that there is not an acre that will fall below 2000 pounds, which, from the appearance of the hops where they hang, I should judge to be a safe estimate.

On the eight acre field now yielding so well, long poles were used till quite recently, and since the change to stakes and twine the crop averages far better than ever it did upon poles.

Hops in Lane county are heavy and just ready for picking.

P P CASTLEMAN

OUR GERMAN SONG BIRDS

They Will Arrive Here in May, and be Placed on Exhibition

Mr C F Pfluger, secretary of the Society for the Importation of German Song Birds, has received a letter from Mr Kastenbeiser of the Hartz forest Germany, who has taken the contract to supply the desired birds, stating that he has caught all the nightingales and thrushes ordered and some of the other birds and is making his calculations to start for Portland in April and to arrive here about the 20th of May so that the birds can be turned loose in good time to mate and raise their broods of young. He will bring with him a number of trained bullfinches, which can whistle "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," in fine style. Mr Frank Dekum, president of the society, intends to have the song birds on exhibition for two or three days in the Exposition building, to give all who desire an opportunity to take a closer view of them than will be possible after they are turned out. If any one in Germany should send an order here for several hundred of our song birds it would probably be found impossible to obtain them, but in that country birdcatching is a business, and those engaged in it have all sorts of appliances, nets, snares, trap-cages, etc, and catch birds by the thousand [for] the market.

Union ticket office corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, [illegible] Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

Mexican Salve for cuts, sores, burns and bruises. Acts like magic. Price 25 cents.

WALLOWA COUNTY MINES.

All the Properties of the District Developing in Good Form.

New Discoveries of Considerable Importance Being Made Continually—Almost Every Known Variety of Mineral Found

It is now nearly twelve months since Mr Leigh Harnett, the well known mining writer, published his official report of the mineral wealth of Wallowa county in THE OREGONIAN. At that time silver lead and silver gold mines were comparatively unknown within the borders of Oregon. The report referred to heretofore, while it attracted unusual attention at the time amongst all classes of mining men of the North and Northwest, as usual in such cases, rather inspired the owners of mines in the district to develop their properties than induced outside capitalists to aid that development. Thus while this work during the past year has gone on most satisfactorily, the district somehow has not received the attention its great importance justly entitles, as one of the great mining centers of the state.

Perhaps for all concerned, it is better it should be so, as confirmation of good mines really existing is always more advantageous to a district than an assertion, no matter however strongly supported, that good mines sometime will exist there. That confirmation has now come.

Scott E King, a man of good mining knowledge and experience, has lately followed Mr Harnett's footsteps throughout the Wallowa mineral region, and judging from a year's actual labor and development confirms his earlier statement in every particular. Thus, the state may rest assured that all originally claimed for Wallowa as a great mining center is established beyond doubt.

This district gains importance from being almost centrally situated between Granite or Cornucopia, an old-established mining point, and Cracker creek, the newly-established Washoe and Cœur d'Alene of Oregon. A great deal of final success in mining depends on position. Wallowa, certainly has that for the most favorable work and development.

Mr King's article was published in the local paper the Wallowa *Chieftain* of 30th of August, from which the following extract is made:

Like every other branch of business, when we demonstrate that we have a rich and almost inexhaustible deposit of ore, capitalists will be eager to invest. Those having claims in the Wallowa mountains have developed them sufficiently so that there is no longer any doubt. Stretching from the base of the mountains at Lostine to the southeastern slope beyond Cornucopia in a southeasterly direction, a distance of about forty five miles, is one grand mineral field. Within this territory prospectors have found almost every variety of mineral that has ever been extracted from the earth. There are hundreds of true fissure veins that are both auriferous and argentiferous. The mines that have been developed show free gold, silver, gray and yellow copper (some native copper, very rich), galena, bromide, chloride, lead carbonates, iron and black sulphurets, plumbago and tellurium. One who is acquainted with mineralogy will see that we have all the minerals that are found where hidden treasures are uncovered. Besides, there are fine qualities of iron and lime for fluxing in almost any locality. An inexhaustible quantity of timber, the finest water power in the world and an undeveloped coal bed in Wallowa county, will bring the expense of reducing ore to a small figure, as compared with districts not having these advantages.

South of Lostine situated on Bear creek, the Minum and the west fork of the Wallowa, is a group of fine quartz ledges that should receive special attention from mining men. I have never had an opportunity to visit this district, but from the reports as development work progresses I have no hesitancy in predicting grand results if the good work is continued. The ledges in this district are from three to fifteen feet in width with free walls, and are traceable a long distance. Some of the claims are rich in native copper, and assay high in silver. Others carry galena, chlorides, lead carbonates, and assay as high as $320 per ton in silver. The residents of Lostine are looking at the near future with more than an air-castle fancy. They are beginning to learn that there is "something in the mines" and ere long Lostine will be a place of note regardless of other conditions.

Southeast of here, about fifteen miles, is the fast becoming famous Joseph mining district. Here we find that more work has been done and rich mines and a permanent camp are evident. Eighteen miles southwest of Joseph, at the head of the Minum, is a mine owned by a Walla Walla company. The ore shows copper and sulphurets, assays $122 in silver and the ledge is about three feet wide. They have sunk a shaft forty five feet, are working quite a force and expect to continue the work all winter. Eight miles southwest of Joseph, in the vicinity of Hurricane creek park, are found some of the best claims in the mountains. On Myrtle mountain, east of the park, is Edna owned by Prentiss & King. There is a shaft of ten feet sunk on the ledge and the ore shows free gold. On the same mountain are the Sunny South and the Sunbeam, located but this summer and are yet undeveloped. Both carry iron sulphurets and gold. North of this mountain situated between Park gulch and Keystone gulch, is Scrub mountain, which is rich in mineral. Here we find the Man owned by John King, the Arago, owned by Hugh Prentiss, the Park owned by Scott E King, and the Ellora, owned by Alexander Thompson. These mines are all located on a lode which has an average width of forty inches and can be traced three fourths of a mile. The different claims are considerably developed, and the ore assays 70 ounces silver and $14 in gold per ton.

The Hurricane Creek owned by Duncan & Humphrey, shows galena and black sulphurets, shaft twelve feet, assays $34 gold and $36 silver per ton.

The Enola owned by Scott E King, and the Dodo, owned by Hugh Prentiss, show a fine grade of galena and sulphurets, open cut 20 feet, ledge 6 feet wide. The Juniper owned by King & Prentiss, shows gray copper, shaft 10 feet.

At the south end of Mineral mountain up in Keystone basin, are some valuable properties. The Union, owned by Otto & Camp, carries copper and iron sulphurets, tunnel 50 feet on lode, assays $84 gold and silver.

The Mountain Eagle, owned by Legore Bros, shows galena, copper and bromide, lode 3 feet wide, assays $86 silver and 8 per cent lead. Galena Mine owned by Otto & Camp, open cut 20 feet.

The "Morning Star," owned by G A Camp, shows galena, copper and chloride, open cut 20 feet, shaft 15 feet.

The "Camel," owned by Camp & Knight, shows galena and is 4 feet wide, undeveloped.

The "South Eagle" owned by Burleigh, Martin & Warnock, shows galena and copper, shaft 8 feet.

The "Solid Friend," owned by Camp & Vandervoort, shows galena, open cut 20 feet.

The "Silver Basin," owned by G A. Camp, tunnel 25 feet.

The "Prospect," owned by Knight & Gregg, shows galena, open cut 25 feet.

"Prospect Lode" owned by Camp & Knight, 4 feet wide, undeveloped.

On Tunnel mountain, three miles south of Joseph, we find the following:

Little Giant, owned by Legore Bros, shows galena, shaft 24 feet, lode 4 feet; assays from $35 to $316 gold and silver. The Pine Lea, owned by Legore Bros & Ross, carries lead carbonate and copper, lode 3 feet wide, tunnel 50 feet, assays as high as $106. The Elk Horn, owned by Legore Bros, carries copper and iron sulphurets, ledge 4 feet wide; assays as high as $140. The Summit, owned by Knight, Kerman & Connawny, is a well-defined ledge 7 feet wide that has been tapped 103 feet below the surface, carries iron and black sulphurets. The Brown Boy, owned by Vandevoort, Riley & Woods, shows sulphurets, lode 3 feet wide, assays $150 in gold per ton. The St. Nicholas, Eureka and Fair View, owned by [illegible] Dean, are good prospects upon which development work is being done. The Tunnel Company has the best developed mine in the district, but as this company has heretofore [illegible] minute accounts of the progress of the work [illegible] it is not necessary to go into [details] at the present time.

On the east fork of the Wallowa are several claims that are rich in native copper and assay quite well in silver. Here we find the "Royal Purple" owned by Dean & Martin, showing a good body of ore which assays well.

The Tunnel Company mine, on Tunnel mountain, in sight of the town of Joseph, is the oldest and best developed mine in the district. The tunnel is nearly 300 feet in the estimated distance to run in order to cut the vein, with a shaft on the vein itself, 150 feet deep, the latter showing the richest kind of ore at the bottom. When these two works connect the real progress of the district will commence—in fact a boom based on solid, tangible wealth. There are now over 200 reliable locations in the district.

NOT PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr Blaine Did Not Refer to This Neck of Woods, But to Maine

A few days since in a dispatch to THE OREGONIAN giving Blaine's views on the fisheries question appeared the following:

To allow the president now to stop the export business of Canada through the United States would interfere with several of our home transportation lines especially those leading to Portland, and correspondingly depress the entire commerce of that port.

From several inquiries received at this office it is evident that some have taken the above as referring to Portland Oregon, while Mr Blaine was thinking only of Portland in his own beloved state of Maine.

Stopping the export business of Canada through the United States would not injure this city as Canada sends nothing here for export. There used to be large quantities of goods from Canada sent through this way for Victoria in bond before the Canadian Pacific was finished, but of course, none come now.

A great deal of wheat and flour is sent from Canada to Portland, Maine, for shipment to England and also large quantities of flour are sold for consumption in some of the New England states. The transportation of this flour and wheat is a matter of considerable importance to railroads leading to Portland, Maine, and if it should be stopped would probably result in more loss to the people of those states than to the Canadians.

Large shipments of sugar, beans, salmon and wool have been shipped from this coast to points East over the Canadian Pacific in bond, and shippers have held this as a rod over our own roads to secure them from unreasonable freight charges.

There is but little likelihood of Canada sending goods to any port on the Pacific coast of the United States for shipment.

The Canadians are not even able to hold the flour trade of Victoria against our millers. The Ogleoys of Winnipeg have been trying for three years to force a market for their flour, but have been obliged to abandon it.

MRS FRANK LESLIE.

She Acknowledges the Receipt of an Invitation to Visit Oregon.

The Alpine Club some time since, learning that Mrs Frank Leslie was contemplating a Western trip, wrote to her inviting her to visit Portland.

Yesterday Mr Wm G Steel, on his return from Crater lake, received the following note from her:

NEW YORK, Aug 23 1888.

Dear Sir—On my return from my summer vacation in Europe, I found your most kind and cordial letter awaiting me. I am very desirous before our winter sets in to visit our grand West, and should my wishes attain fruition Portland could not be omitted from the programme and I will look forward with infinite pleasure to the greeting you promise me from the "Oregon Alpine Club."

FRANK LESLIE.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY.—Since Dr Hill, the principal, returned from the East he has been busily engaged in getting the school building in readiness for the opening of the fall term which takes place on Tuesday next. While in the East he personally selected two teachers, W Gavin and Harrison G Platt, both graduates of Yale. They are expected to arrive to-day. This year there will be four Yale graduates besides the military instructor, Dr H N Bolander and other assistants in the school. Applications from new pupils are coming in very fast and next year bids fair to be the most prosperous the school has ever had. It certainly was never in better condition to do good work than at the present.

TOOK HIS CRUTCHES.

Tally Two More to Drs. Darrin's Cart Load of Crutches.

DR. DARRIN—Sir: Some months ago I was injured by a falling tree which paralized the muscles of the limb and contracted the cords. In this hopeless condition I came to Drs Darrin and through their skillful administration of electricity I am cured, and left my crutches with the doctor. I can be referred to at Holbrook, Or.

J B CORNELIUS.

CROSS EYES MADE STRAIGHT.

I have been cross-eyed for over thirteen years, both eyes being turned in. After witnessing Dr Darrin operate on other parties having their eyes straightened, I finally submitted myself to an operation, which was quickly done by two operations, attended with but little or no pain and my eyes were made perfectly straight.

I had also a small growth or a tumor, that come on the eye which the doctor skillfully removed. I can be referred to at any time at 143 Water street, between William and Mead streets, Portland Or.

HENRY REBE.

OFFICE HOURS AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

The Drs Darrin can be consulted at 235 Fifth st., cor Main, Portland, from 10 to 4 daily; evenings, 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit at the Doctors' office.

Drs Darrin have a branch office at Walla Walla W T, where they can be consulted.

The 28th Annual State Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds near Salem, commencing on the

17th of SEPTEMBER

And continuing One Week.—Cash Premiums to the Amount of

$15,000!

ARE OFFERED FOR

Agricultural Mechanical and Stock Exhibits, Works of Art and Fancy Work, and for Trials of Speed.

The premiums offered have been increased in many cases and new classes have been added. No entry fee charged in divisions J, K, O, P and Q.

A magnificent field of horses entered and there will be splendid contests of running and trotting each day.

The different transportation companies will make liberal reductions in fares and freights.

Special attention is called to the premiums offered for County Exhibits of grains, grasses and fruits.

Entries will be received in the secretary's office in Salem, beginning six days before the Fair and on the Fair Grounds from Friday before the Fair. Persons desiring to exhibit in divisions J, K, O, P and Q are requested to make their entries on Friday and Saturday before the Fair if possible. All entries close on Monday, September 17th at 7:30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Coupon ticket for men (six days) ... $2 50
Coupon ticket for women (six days) ... 1 00
Day ticket for men ... 50
Day ticket for women ... 25
Tickets to the grand stand at race track for males over 12 years ... 25
Ladies to the grand stand free.

Those desiring to purchase booths will apply to the secretary.

Send to the Secretary at Salem for a Premium List.

J. T. GREGG, Secretary.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

Many times before the June election THE OREGONIAN admonished the democratic orators and journals of the state that were charging it with "inconsistency" in its course on the tariff that the question before our people was not whether THE OREGONIAN was or had been "consistent" or not, but whether the democratic tariff scheme was just and sound, or not. But the admonition was unheeded. There was no endeavor to show that the democratic tariff scheme was just and sound—probably because it was seen that such endeavor would be hopeless. All effort was expended in trying to show the "inconsistency" of THE OREGONIAN. But as this was not "the issue" at all, the effort was misdirected, and the democratic party was beaten by an unprecedented majority.

Now again, as the presidential election approaches, there is renewal of the effort on the part of democratic journals throughout the state to show the "inconsistency" of THE OREGONIAN. This appears to be a ready expedient for those who lack resources of their own; but it isn't the question. Nothing else is quite so easy as to tax an opponent with "inconsistency," and, as a rule, nothing else is quite so small. It is at least as easy to yell "inconsistency!" as to exclaim, "you're a liar." And in general one is about as conclusive as the other.

"It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." It is no answer to objections to the democratic tariff scheme of the present day to quote what THE OREGONIAN said or anybody said on the tariff five to ten years ago, when the case was reversed—that is, when they who were discussing the subject were dealing with a theory rather than with a condition. Upon any discussion of the subject in its abstract phases,—that is, as a theory—there is little dissent; but when men come to deal with it as a tangible thing and in a practical way, theories at once disappear; and men divide in opinion according to their judgment upon the various propositions actually before them.

Years ago THE OREGONIAN published many articles in exposition of the theoretical side of free trade. The materials were drawn largely from the general literature of the subject,—a literature that has been developed more extensively in France and Great Britain than elsewhere. The reasoning therefore is based on conditions which prevail in those countries rather than in our own, but which will prevail in our own when our population becomes as dense as theirs and our industry attains similar conditions. But free trade in the United States, which in time will become a reality, is as yet only a theory. Our people will not have it. They believe in protecting their own industry and developing their own resources. In the remote future free trade will come about, through changed conditions; but for the present and during an indefinite period, protection will be maintained in the United States. If you press any democratic politician on this point he will declare he is not a free trader but a protectionist. He dares not take the position that American industry should be deprived of protection. Even Mr. Mills tells Eastern manufacturers that his bill is a better protection than the present tariff law, and he undertakes to show them that through it they will actually obtain more protection than they have now.

Therefore, since protection is to be maintained as a policy of our country, it should be maintained on a principle just and fair to all interests and all sections. The democratic tariff scheme, however, violates this principle. It selects special industries for attack and continues protection—and even increases protection—to other interests. Some of the most important industries of the country are entirely stripped of protection, as Mr. Mills plainly says, for the benefit of industries in other localities. Western "raw materials" are to be made cheap for Eastern manufacturers, who are still to be protected with a heavy duty, and Southern sugar and Southern rice are still to be cared for at the expense of Northern salt and wool. It is apparent that this scheme is merely a partisan one. For those localities to which the democratic party looks for votes—the manufacturing districts of certain Eastern states and the solid South—protection is to be continued; while from those localities from which that party cannot expect support, protection is to be withdrawn.

But the offer of this bribe may not prevail. Of course, no appeal to the South, on the ground of its unfairness, will avail anything, for the South, out of loyalty to the memory of the rebellion, is still devoted to the democratic party as the sympathetic representative of the principles of the ever-lamented Confederacy; but the Eastern states are not likely to be insensible to an appeal for fairness in maintenance for all of us of the principle of protection to which themselves are devoted. And besides, the East cannot but see that if we of the West are no longer to have protection for our products, we certainly will insist that the East shall not have protection for its products. There is good reason to believe that the East by its vote will declare its adherence to the whole principle of protection, and will not arrogate protection to itself while it denies protection to other parts of the country.

Every democrat you meet will tell you he is not for free trade. Not at all. The democratic press of Oregon goes so far as to declare vehemently that it is "a lie" to say their party is in favor of free trade. Well, then, let us have a policy that will maintain protection in a spirit of fairness to all interests. Oregon has already rebuked with tremendous emphasis those who asked her to vote to surrender her share in the protective system, and yet to continue to the East and South their share in it; and with added emphasis the rebuke will be renewed in November. Another thing: If the democratic press of Oregon wishes still to ignore the fact that "it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us," and can find any amusement in maundering further about the "inconsistency" of THE OREGONIAN, it is quite at liberty to do so. But there are no birds in those ancient nests. The country is now dealing with present facts, not with theoretical postulates or literary speculations. And, moreover, if the democratic policy is not free trade, of what avail is it to quote things, THE OREGONIAN said years ago, in exposition of the theory of free trade, as arguments in favor of the Mills bill? The only effect of such a course is to identify the Mills bill more and more closely with free trade. Yet the sole hope for the democratic party is to try to make it appear that free trade is not its policy. But it is difficult always to juggle with a subject with any success. The spokesmen of democracy in Oregon are in beyond their depth, and the less they say the more votes their party will get in November. The manner in which they dealt with the subject added some thousands to the republican majority in June. They appear to be ambitious to add even to that phenomenal majority, and no doubt they will succeed.

MR. THURMAN.

Though all of Mr. Thurman's recent speeches mark a man in his dotage, it is not becoming to speak of him with disrespect on that account. The bitter reply of Lear, when told by his daughters that he was old and peevish, was: "I confess that I am old; age is unnecessary." No man should be taunted with the infirmities of age. But Mr. Thurman, who was rejected in his best days by the corruptionists of his party and supplanted in the senate by a representative of the coal oil monopoly, and in whom the present administration has not been able to see merit that would entitle him to a position in its councils, ought not now, when his powers are failing and he is rapidly going to his grave, to be exhibited in a political campaign in circumstances that will leave behind him when he passes away, as soon he must, memory of one who has expired a driveller and a show.

His speeches are but the feeble garrulity of age, the rambling discourse of one who has lost his grasp of affairs, yet who realizes that he ought to be at home in the retirement that should console age and protect its infirmities. He was not given the nomination for the vice-presidency because the managers of his party wanted to honor him. They simply reasoned as Metellus did, that his silver hairs would purchase them a good opinion, and buy men's voices to commend their deeds. And this is why they are "showing" him over the country—though he says in almost every speech, "God knows I would rather be at home."

Respect for the old age of Mr. Thurman is a thing by itself. It is not wanting, it will not be withheld; but belongs to human nature, and cannot be a factor in deciding the fiscal and industrial policy of the country.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

There are other things beside the lack of international copyright and the alleged want of ability in this country, which have held back American literature and caused even American writers of national reputation to declare that we have no literature. The main hindrance to the advance of a high grade of literature in this country is the medium through which timely literature should be conveyed to readers—magazines.

Newspapers are not and should not be expected to become vehicles of best literature and belles lettres. They are intended to convey the news, with comments and discussions concerning current events. The magazine was originally intended to be the vehicle of literature and criticism. In America it has largely grown to be the creature of sensationalism. It seldom aims or even pretends to print the writings of recognized authors. One who has gone around the world on a bicycle; another who has been made notorious as a scout by yellow-backed novels; she who has grown famous as an actress; he who has won a walking, wrestling or sparring match; a senator who has been a-fishing or wears a $250 night shirt; a general who has lost or won a battle; a man who has jumped from a high bridge, or a detective who has caught a notorious criminal; the writer of a prurient story or a dialect sketch; an astronomer, or gun-maker who prepares an article on his specialty; tourists who send sketches from abroad—these are the writers whose productions catch the appreciation of the average editor of the average popular magazine, and these magazines give to such writers the *entree* to the publishing houses—thus the country is flooded with books akin to the magazine articles.

This, of course, is a general rule, to which, like all general rules, there are exceptions; but it is far too often the case that a great writer, who has gained no extraneous fame or notoriety, has his matter returned to him because the editor of the magazine doesn't happen to have heard of him. The value of an article is estimated by the fame of the author in some other direction.

It frequently happens that an author whose fame rests upon his best literary work, must establish a foundation for poorer work on that for which he received less pay and on which he spent the most thought and labor. But that is not so much to be lamented as that men unable to write grammatically, or compose with continuity, and who have not the slightest idea of rhetoric, or of harmony in simile, or, in short, literary equipment of any kind, should be sought after by those whom him ought to be the fostering of higher styles and grades of literature.

England has men who could write a book ten thousand times better than Queen Victoria, and yet there are popular magazines in America which would give Queen Victoria many times more for a book than they would for the work of a brilliant man, if he were unknown. And "Buffalo Bill," though he is almost illiterate would be offered hundreds of dollars for a sketch, which some struggling Bohemian would be employed to write for him, when the Bohemian, with a much better sketch over his own name, would not be admitted to the pages of the magazine at all.

The East has cultivated this thing in magazines. The Pacific coast has done better. Magazines on the Pacific coast brought Bret Harte and other poets and distinguished men of letters out of obscurity, upon their own merits, and it remains for the Pacific coast, with rapidly increasing population and all the science, learning, art, literature and general progress which come with such growth, to produce a magazine which will encourage authors who can write, and not especially alleged authors, who not only write but think by private secretaries and amanuenses.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Maine holds her state election to-day. She elects governor, legislature and congressmen, and votes upon two proposed amendments to the state constitution. One amendment makes the state treasurer ineligible for re-election after six years' successive service; the other proposes a restoration of the annual sessions of the legislature. Maine cast nearly 14,000 majority for Blaine in 1884 and an effort is being made to lift the republican plurality of 12,850 two years ago to the figures for Blaine in 1884.

The republican candidate for governor, Edwin C. Burleigh, is now in his 45th year. He was born in Linneus, Aroostook county, and his youth was spent on a farm in the backwoods of Maine. Most of his life after reaching manhood has been devoted to the service of the state. In 1880 he accepted a clerkship in the office of the state treasury and in 1884 was elected state treasurer, which position he now holds.

The democracy have not elected a governor in Maine for thirty years, save in 1840, when by means of a fusion with the greenback party they polled the largest vote they ever threw, and elected Gen. Plaisted governor by a plurality of less than 200.

The democracy feel confident of beating Tom Reed in the Portland district, as Emery, his opponent, has "a barrel of money," but the republicans hope that Reed's superior ability and great influence as the republican leader in the house will insure his return—although won by only 700 plurality in 1886.

ENGLAND WANTS MARKETS.

There never was a time when England so longed to get into the American markets as now. The situation is thus described by Mr. H. M. Hozier in an article, published in one of the leading English periodicals:

The real strength of England is her wealth, and that wealth depends upon her agriculture, manufactures and commerce. For many years after the close of the great Napoleonic wars England was commercially omnipotent. She had few commercial rivals and no formidable antagonist. To-day the story is very different. Agriculture is confessedly pinched. Manufactured goods which were formerly entirely drawn from this country to supply foreign markets are now to a great extent produced in the countries where the markets lie. The construction of harbors, canals railways and other great engineering works, which was almost the undisputed prerogative of English contractors, is now intrusted in a great measure to continental firms. From all sides we hear complaints of falling rents and diminishing trade, failing commerce and waning wealth—that wealth which was our great strength in a military as in every other sense.

There is no wonder England wants to control the American markets. Nor is there any wonder that Mr. Cleveland's message and the course pursued by the democratic party in the United States excite the keenest interest in England.

Mr. Thurman, after speaking bitterly against protection, calling it "robbery" and all sorts of hard names, proceeds to deny that he or his party favors free trade, or that the Mills bill is anything but a protection bill. Then he resorts to that old juggle about "average" duties, saying that the present average is 47 per cent., that the Mills bill proposes to reduce it to 42 per cent., and therefore that the reduction is only 5 per cent. Of course the whole country knows that this result is obtained by depriving a great number of products of all protection. By making a reduction of 100 per cent. on wool and about 100 other articles, while a protective duty of 68 per cent. is still assured to sugar, 100 per cent. protection to rice and big protection to a multitude of other things, it is figured out that the Mills bill proposes a reduction only from 47 per cent. to 42 per cent. This is an insult to intelligence. To those who lose all protection of what avail is it to say that "the average reduction is only 5 per cent.?" There are not so many fools as some politicians seem to think.

There is no possibility of war with Great Britain on the Canadian question. Neither the United States nor Great Britain wants war, but Great Britain would be more loth to engage than the United States. The fact is, Great Britain will not go to war with any nation that has power seriously to annoy her commerce; and in three years the United States, though her present naval force is not large, would sweep British commerce from the seas. As the New York *Times* says: "A blockade of the ports of Great Britain that should be only moderately effective; or an interruption of her commerce on the high seas that sufficed to annoy and embarrass it, continued for a single season would starve her into submission. There is more than one continental nation which has sufficient maritime power to effect this, even though none is equal to Great Britain in naval force. This is to say that, until the millennium arrives, a country so overcrowded that it cannot feed its own people or nearly feed them will be in a precarious condition."

The *Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) has recently published a series of articles to show the mighty industrial progress made by the South under the system that protects her industry. In one of these articles it says that the South next year will make 1,800,000 tons of pig iron, and that the traffic in coke, ore and iron developed by this business will furnish Southern railroads in 1889 over 12,000,000 tons of freight, which is equal in volume to the entire wheat crop of the country and seven times as great as the cotton crop. Further, the growth of the iron industry has had marked effect in stimulating railroad construction. In 1880 the South had 20,612 miles of railroad, costing with equipment $699,900,000, while at the present time it has 39,000 miles, costing $1,450,000,000, a gain of 18,000 miles in track and $750,000,000 in the amount invested in railroads. The South never could have had this development under the old system.

Of Charles E. Boyle, who has been appointed chief justice of Washington territory, a special from Washington City to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* has this to say:

"Mr. Boyle is a short, round-faced, gray-haired party, who was a member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses. Mr. Boyle distinguished himself by the finest job of whitewashing in the interest of the democratic party that has ever been done in congress, and it was in reward for this distinguished service and to give Mr. Boyle some means of support that the president violated the pledges of his party platform, which demands that the territorial offices shall be filled by territorial residents. Mr. Boyle was chairman of the special committee which investigated the Pan-electric telephone scandal, which has been the chief stench of Mr. Cleveland's administration."

The New York *Sun* is frank in its advice to democrats the country over. This is the gospel it preaches:

Let every democrat holding office under the federal government and desiring to continue in office for the next four years or longer fill out at once and sign a check for such an amount as his enthusiasm may suggest and his pecuniary resources warrant. Then let him forward the contribution by the first mail to democratic headquarters. Send in your checks, following the lovely example of the chief democratic officeholders and democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland himself. The size of his check was $10,000, one-fifth of a year's salary. Money talks.

English statistics show that since 1873 there has been a progressive fall in the marriage rate in the United Kingdom. The registrar general presents figures that are quite startling. Marriages, he says, have decreased to the enormous extent of 17.8 per cent. in ten years. According to political economists, there is no test of national prosperity so certain as the marriage rate. "If it is high, the people are rich; if it is low, the people are poor." If England could obtain control of the American market she would get a great lift again.

It is not probable that the United States district attorney for Oregon will make any attempt to indict the members of the democratic state central committee who are levying assessments on officeholders in violation of law. Boss Cleveland's donation of $10,000 is accepted as a warrant for all that sort of thing. This sum is a fifth of the president's salary; therefore every officeholder may be assessed one-fifth, and the statute against the proceeding is laid over for the present.

Port Townsend seems to be growing rapidly, stimulated by the prospect of a railroad. A California company is building a hotel on the highest point of the peninsula on which the town stands and from which the Straits of Fuca may be seen on one side and Discovery bay on the other, with snow-capped mountains in all directions. The view is one of the finest in the world. When Port Townsend shall have made rail connections her future will be assured.

One of the postoffice department employes has invented a postal card, which will be no heavier than the card now in use but will have the advantage of making what is written on it private. This will be a sad blow to inquisitive postal officials in small offices if the card is adopted by the department, which it is likely to be, but it is an improvement which will be very acceptable to the postal card using public.

Burlington, Vermont, in September, 1884, went democratic by forty-seven votes. In last week's election it gave a republican majority of 308. Rutland also, that went democratic formerly, now goes republican by 600. In other cities there is a similar change. It is due largely to the Irish American vote, which formerly was democratic, but now goes almost solidly republican.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "The increasing sensitiveness of men of both political parties to the charge that government employes are requested to contribute to campaign funds is an instructive illustration of the development of the civil service reform idea during the last four years, and the quick anxiety shown by democrats and republicans to disown and denounce such practices is a good omen for the future of the merit system." This, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, "is a cunning attempt to create the impression that democrats are sensitive concerning charges to which they are profoundly indifferent. From Cleveland's $10,000 contribution down to the smallest assessment on postoffice clerks, the raising of a campaign corruption fund is heartily approved." They are at it in Oregon and everywhere else, without shame.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance has come and is printed this morning. At the first glance it would seem that the telegrapher who sent it forgot to put in the bracketed "applause" and "[laughter]" which generally go with that class of spread-eagle speeches. Then it seems as if Messrs. Cleveland and Lamont have been endeavoring to do something in the line of broad and hilarious humor, superinduced by the late visit of Bill Nye to the president, and as a testimonial of reciprocity for that distinguished humorist's account of his barnyard tete-a-tete with Grover. At any rate the paper is excessively funny.

Canned vegetables, in regions where the winters are rigid, are much cheaper than are the same vegetables fresh in summer in the same places. This for the reason that these vegetables are canned on the Pacific coast, for the most part, where they are much cheaper at the time of canning than they ever are in places where hard winters prevail.

A gentleman from the East who has been touring all along the Pacific coast this summer walked about the streets of Portland yesterday and Saturday, and speaking especially of the residence portion of the city he declares that Portland is the most attractive and beautiful city he has ever seen in the United States.

They are having "labor days" in the East just now, and these seem to be days on which no labor is done. This is calculated to bring back to remembrance the professional workingmen of a little while ago who quit work as soon as they had reached that position in life.

The editor of the Dallas *Itemizer* has discovered that "a printing office is the poorest place in the world for loafing or unnecessary talk," and he says it in a manner which indicates that he would be pleased to see other people arrive at the same conclusion.

Tillamook, long an isolated part of Oregon, feels the impingement of active life. After October 1 that locality will have a daily mail. Congratulations to Tillamook.

The Astoria *Transcript* has discovered that the cream of tu-tu is the good-bye kiss; and yet the editor is not beautiful.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICES.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—A regular communication of this lodge will be held in Masonic Temple this Monday evening. Work in E. A. degree. Members and visiting brethren invited to be present. By order W. M. A. S. GIBBS, Sec.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts., meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

BORN.

In this city Sept. 9, to the wife of Henry Senate, a boy.

E. B. SCHWABE BRO., Leading Printers and Lithographers. Lowest Prices. 5 Wash. st.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

NEW TO-DAY.

STOLEN.

From the Quimby House Parlors, satchel containing a small amount of money and drafts to the amount of $775, issued by the First National Bank of Ripon, Wis., on or about Aug. 30, in favor of Mrs. H. E. Abercrombie. This notice warns all parties not to accept or cash the same. (10s) MRS. H. E. ABERCROMBIE.

WHITE'S MAP of the City and County for sale by EUGENE D. WHITE.

2.00 CORDS Pioneer Harrison street. Telephone 189. OAK WOOD FOR SALE Wood Yard, foot of MOORE & STARR. 24cmw&f*tf

S. FARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels. 49 First Street.

FRUIT FARMS AND SUBURBAN HOMES Within 1 miles of Portland for sale on easy terms, in tracts of 5 to 40 acres or more; highly cultivated. Investment. Rapid increase in value. T. MANSFIELD, P. O. Box 48, East Portland. 5a6*

DIVIDEND NO. 155.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar (\$1) per share upon its capital stock on Sept. 11, 1888. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon. D. H. BUSH, Manager. ARTHUR WILSON, Sec'y. Oregon Branch. 10-3*

BOXES.

The Sugar-Pine Door and Lumber Co. of Grant's Pass, Or., are prepared to fill any orders for BOXES on short notice, at lowest market rates. Boxes stamped. Address them for quotations on ANY KIND OF BOX. 17a2m* m&f

AUCTION SALE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12TH, —AT— SALESROOM No. 42 FIRST STREET.

Rubber Goods to the trade. Continuation of sale of Merchandise for account of whom it may concern.

60 Pairs Women's Victoria Gaiters.
185 Pairs Women's Wool Boots.
144 Pairs Boys' Short Wool Boots.
48 Pairs Boys' Short Frict Boots.
60 Pairs Youths' Short Frict Boots.

Also three cases Clothing and Furnishing Goods, etc. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Low Excursion Rates —TO— LOS ANGELES, CAL.,

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines. On September 10th and until September 15th, inclusive, a round trip rate of $38 00 between Portland and Los Angeles will be in effect.

Account—Meeting of Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Tickets good going until September 18th and good for returning until September 30th. Tickets good via Sacramento and Lathrop. For rates or other points on the line inquire of company's agents. Procure your tickets and sleeping car accommodations at ticket office, cor F and Front sts., Portland, Or. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agt. Lines in Oregon.

[illegible] AT RETAIL.

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.

[illegible] K. GILL & CO., 73 First Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS To-day, Tuesday & Wednesday —AT THE— [illegible]

100,000 yards of Picot-Edged and MOIR RIBBONS of the Latest Shades and Colors, to be disposed of at this Sale at less than half the Cost of Importation.

[illegible]

10,000 yards Faile Francaise Picot-edge Ribbons, No. 9, worth 25c; sale price, 2 yards for 25 cents.

10,000 yards Faile Francaise Picot edge and Moire Ribbons, No. 12, worth 25cts; sale price 15 cents per yard.

5000 yards Faile Francaise and Moire Fancy Ribbons, No. 12, worth 35 cents; sale price 20c per yard.

8000 yards No. 16, Faile Francaise and fancy Moire double-edged Ribbons, worth 50 cents; sale price 25 cents per yard.

5000 yards elegant, all Silk Moire, extra wide, Sash Ribbons, worth $1; sale price 40 cents per yard

3000 yards double extra wide Moire and plain colored Sash Ribbons, worth $1 25; sale price 50 cents per yard.

All the above will be displayed on our counters To-day, To-morrow and Wednesday. This is the greatest chance ever offered the ladies of Portland to lay in a stock of BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS at a low price, and such a chance may never occur again. So, come early for choice and first selections.

[illegible]

123 Third St., Masonic Bldg. D. SHANAHAN.

Races! Races! —AT— [illegible]

Portland Oregon, SEPT. 12, 13, 14 AND 15, '88.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

Trotting 2:55 class—Purse	$ 500
Running races 1¼ mile dash—Purse	400
SECOND DAY.	
Trotting race, 2:40 class—Purse	$ 600
Running, ¾ mile dash, handicap—Purse	300
THIRD DAY.	
Trotting, 2:30 class—Purse	$ 500
Running, ⅝ mile and repeat—Purse	300
FOURTH DAY.	
Grand free for all trot—Purse	$1000
Running, one mile and repeat	500

No horse barred from the 2:55 class for record made since beginning of Montana circuit.

The entries will close for the trotting races on Friday, September 7th and for the running races on September 11th. Weights on handicap will be announced by 12 M., First Day. Meeting declarations by 8 P. M. of same day.

People that fail to be present at those races will miss seeing the grandest racing event that has ever taken place in the Northwest.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN E. SISSON, Sec. 148 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

—THE— [illegible]

The Cheapest and Handsomest Wall and Ceiling Finish Made.

Put up in 4-lb packages.

It comes in ten different beautiful delicate shades, also white. Send for shade cards and price list.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., Agents for the Northwest Coast, 42 Front St., Portland. 6a31*

THE OREGON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PORTLAND.

ASSETS	$381,488 75
CASH CAPITAL	320,100 00
NET SURPLUS	95,571 93

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY FAILING, W. S. LADD, H. W. CORBETT, C. H. LEWIS, W. M. LADD, S. G. REED, J. W. COOK, J. K. GILL, L. WHITE.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers 42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash. Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— Carpets & Household Furniture ETC., ETC.

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, at 10 A. M. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Bed Lounges, Lounges, Mattresses, Mirrors, Rugs, Door Mats, etc. GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer. Office 1½ Washington Street. Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 128 First, bet. Washington and Alder. Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL SALE OF MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSE FOR THREE days only—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Three of the biggest bargains ever offered. Lot 1—100 doz gray mixed seamless cotton hose, at 15c per pair, regular price 25c. Lot 2—Full finished ribbed cotton hose, in black and solid colors, sizes 5 to 8½, all at 23c per pair, regular price 35c per pair. Lot 3—50 doz full finished ribbed lisle thread hose and cotton hose, in solid colors, sizes 6 to 8½, at 33c per pair, regular price 50c to 50c per pair. 9a*tf

$1500 IN MILWAUKIE, 300x200 FEET OF ground, covered with choice fruit trees, all fenced; a lovely well a hard-finished house of seven rooms; bar; chicken houses and chicken yard; steamboats and steam cars running all hours of the day. Title guaranteed. Present owners going to leave the country. J. V. ALLEN, 8½ Washington street. Cat*

DAIRY FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DAIRY, established, with best route in city: 10 years building up. Daily output and sale 30 cans of 8 gallons each 41 choice cows, 1 Holstein bull, acres, wagons and cans possession given at once. Owing to sickness of owner, the entire outfit will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of CRITZ, LAMBERT & SARGENT, No. 117 East Portland, Or. 5a8

MOUNT TABOR WITHIN HALF A mile; about 8 acres excellent fruit land to be sold for $2300. Land nearly adjoining sold recently for twice the price. Owing to public improvements, this land should advance rapidly in value. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 7a*2t

REMOVED—THE RICHARDSON & BOYNTON FURNACE CO. have removed from No. 9 Oak st. to their new store No. 129 Sixth st., between Washington and Alder. H. B. CHASE, Pacific Coast Agent. 4stf*

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Farrow's Garage. Round trip tickets (good for season) $5 50. Address McLeran Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLeran, Wilhoit's, Or. 14jy2m*§

STEREOTYPE CUTS ENGRAVED from photograph or sketch, for advertising purposes, at Eastern prices. LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., Front and Stark. 8a*tf

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 28jtf*

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN BOARD AND room, or room only, with bath, where not more than one or two boarders are taken; fair price; references exchanged. A. M. H., this office. 10a2*

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE charge of a set of books; must be a first-class bookkeeper and well recommended; pleasant situation. Address I. O. U., care Oregonian. 9a2*

FINE NEW YORK, KEY WEST AND IMPORTED cigars at factory prices. A liberal discount to the trade. Give us a Trial Order. H. GERSON & CO., corner First and Ash streets. 29amw&f*

MILITARY, BAND AND SOCIETY UNIforms and Equipments; Lodge Regalia and Paraphernalia. WARD S. STEVENS, Agent, 11 Washington street. m&thtf*

REFINED EASTERN LADY DESIRES POSItion as companion or teacher in private family; experienced good housekeeper and sewer; references. H., Oregonian office. 10a3

FOR SALE—80 ACRES BEST FRUIT AND garden land, in tracts to suit; 3½ miles from the city, near Milwaukie. Inquire D. W. CROWLEY & CO., 11 Ash street. 4s7*

WANTED—POSITION BY A THOROUGHLY experienced book-keeper and business man; can furnish the very best of references; address, G. B., care Oregonian. 10a3

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 21utf*

SAW—LEAVE ORDERS FOR STEAM SAW at PIONEER WOOD YARD, foot of Morrison street. MOORE & STARR.

WM. McGREGORY Attorney at Law, 69 Third st., near Oak, upstairs, ground floor. 11j-m&f*

$1250—QUARTER BLOCK ON RUSSELL ST., Albina; ½ cash, balance one year; street improved; 195½ First, R. B. Curry. 8s4*

STENOGRAPHER WILL WORK BY THE hour, day, week or month, and furnish type-writer. Address T. M. H., care Oregonian. 10s*

$1000—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, SOUTH Portland, well located; streets improved. Purdin, Walling & Curtis, Stark st., City. 9s2*

$6250—CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK IN city, elegant neighborhood. Inquire of owner, 195½ First, R. B. Curry. 8s1*

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture without removal. Secured notes discounted. E. A. FRANKLIN, 130½ First, cor. Alder. 31*tf

SOMETHING NEW—LATEST STYLES IN ARtistic hair dressing and hair work. Rosenthal's Hair Dressing Parlor, 163 Fourth st. 31a*tf

STOLL WEAK'S IMPORTED GERMAN CHOCOlate at H. GERSON & CO., successors to S. L. Sidne, corner First and Ash streets. 20a mwf*

MONEY TO LOAN BY PORTLAND Trust Company of Oregon. Office 89 Third st. 14s*tf

100 R. R. MEN WANTED; WAGES $2 25 to $2; half fare. Room 11, Dekum's building. 8s*tf

FOR RENT—A NEAT HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, in thorough repair; hot and cold water. Apply 28 Seventh near B. 5at*

WANTED—A POSITION AS HELPER OR waiter in a hotel or restaurant. Address J. E., care Oregonian. 1t

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; one that can cook. 405 Tenth street. 10s2

90 MEN WANTED FOR R. R.; WAGES $1 75; free fare. Room 11, Dekum's building. 9s2*

CALL ON HAIGHT & BONNER OR SEND FOR one of those beautifully engraved maps of Highland. 31a*tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 75 Twentieth street, corner of Hoyt. 10s2

$300—MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000; INQUIRE of H. A. Wood & Co., I. O. O. F. bldg. 2tlm*

A DOG WANTED AT E. A. JONES' DRUG store, 7 Third st.; will pay a good price. 1t

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A FARM. Address, M. G. Barker, Portland, Or. 1s3

BOY WANTED—CHICAGO CROCKERY STORE, corner Third and Second. 1t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, 41 Third street. 1t

WANTED—HELP.

BOYS WANTED AT AMERICAN DISTRICT Telegraph Office. 9a2*

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL CANDY maker, at 90 Washington street. 30atf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CREAMERY BUTter-maker. Address P. O. Box 85. 9s5

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT PUPILS either ladies or gentlemen, to take special course shorthand instructions from practicing reporter, who will obtain them remunerative situations when qualified. Call room 15, Monnastes blk., 281 First st.

EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS WANTED. Apply to H. F. Gullixson & Co., 104 Third st.

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS, CORNER 5th and Washington. S. BARUTH, The Costumer.

WANTED—MILLINERY APPRENTICES. Apply at Farmers' & Mechanics' Store, Millinery Department.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street, Portland. 12s6*

THOSE WANTING GOOD GIRLS FOR ANY kind of work, in city or country, call at this office, 288 Second street.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking and general housework. Apply N. W. cor. Eighteenth and J sts.

SIGN PAINTER WANTED—$4 PER DAY; steady work. Apply at northeast corner First and Washington sts., upstairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS AND dining-room work; none but an experienced person need apply. 129 Alder st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY OR MIDDLE-AGED lady to stay with family; money no object. Address K. L., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING AND GENeral housework in a small family; good wages. Call at 351 E st., bet. 15th and 16th.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability is wanted immediately; salary $75 per month. Address M. & M., care Oregonian.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl; must thoroughly understand housework. Wages $20. Apply 207 Sixth street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SOBER MAN WANTS POSITION as teamster. Address F. D., care Oregonian.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly experienced bookkeeper, correspondent and business man; fluent in French, with knowledge of German, Spanish and shorthand; strictly temperate, of robust health and highly recommended. E. H., care Messrs. Meyer, Wilson & Co., Portland, Or.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH ONE AND one-half years' experience, a place to finish drug trade; wages no object; best of references given. Address R. T., care Oregonian.

YOUNG MAN, WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXperience of wholesale trade as entering clerk, wishes to get employment in store; will accept a small position and salary. Address T., care Oregonian.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE OR ROOMS for housekeeping, in neighborhood of either Park or High school. Address P. O. Box 883, City.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, IN GOOD LOCALITY, for lady and schoolgirl, suitable for light housekeeping. Address Mrs. S. Brock, 307 Second st.

WIFE WANTED—BY A GOOD, HARD-WORKing, sober, industrious man, 33 years of age. For particulars address Redfellow, Nasel, Pacific Co., W. T.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, IN A NICE private family, by a young gentleman widower and two small children, ages 5 and 7 years respectively; must be kind to children. Please address, stating terms and location, H. W., care Oregonian.

WANTED—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, for a permanency; furnished or unfurnished; no children; central location; rent must be moderate; references. Address F. G., care Oregonian.

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Cambridge Block, 64 Morrison street, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR "The Life of General Sheridan;" a popular book, a popular price. For terms and territory address F. PIERSON, Room 77, Flood building, corner Fourth and Market, S. F.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$3500 WILL BUY A CHOICE QUARTER block N. E. corner Twelfth and H streets. Address DUGAN BROS., Salem, Or.

25x100 FEET ON FOURTH STREET, WITH small house, is good business property and is offered at a sacrifice—price $1650. ¼ Block on C and Ninth sts., fine view, for $2100. ¼ Block with good House and orchard, $2300. ¼ Block, centrally located, with 2 Houses, rents for $18 per month, can be had for $1500. LOGAN & McCOY, corner Fourth and I streets, East Portland.

FARM FOR SALE—250 ACRES—100 ACRES IN cultivation, 100 acres easily cleared, 50 acres good timber; no richer soil in Oregon. With it goes 1000 bu. wheat, 1000 bu. oats, 7000 bu. potatoes, 6 horses, 2 wagons, 12 head cattle, 50 tons hay, etc. 4 barns, good house and other out buildings. This farm lies on the Powell Valley road, 5½ miles from the city limits of East Portland. Suitable for subdividing into fruit and vegetable farms; on the line of a proposed railroad. The owner has worn himself out on this farm and wants to retire. For further particulars call on or address OATMAN & PITTINGER, 114 First street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT DECKER, fine upright Behr Bros. Inquire of Gilman & Co., No. 42 First st.

FOR SALE—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, also one 52-inch Columbia bicycle. Apply at 4½ Washington street.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE FOR SUITE of rooms, at reasonable rate. Rooms, which are centrally located and suitable for family, can be rented where furniture now is. Address Furniture, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE GREAT Stock, Hay and Dairy Farm, known as Martin's Island, in Columbia river, 30 miles below Portland—460 acres of land, 100 acres high enough to raise timothy hay on; dwelling house, dairy and 2 large barns all good; 1000 bushels grain raised this year. 17 acres of high land adjacent to the island will be sold with island if desired. Call on or address S. W. Beal, Kalama, Washington territory, for terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WATER POWER GRIST mill and 15 acres of land on the Willamette river, at Milwaukie, six miles from Portland. Apply to R. O. McCOWN, at 167 First street, Portland, or at Oregon City, Oregon.

Dress Goods Items!

Our Dress Goods Department is rapidly filling up with daily arrivals of HIGH NOVELTIES and staple styles in all the favorite fabrics for Fall and Winter wear.

We mention in particular the French, English and German Broadcloths, which will be one of the leading materials for street costumes. Every new and desirable color and shade is represented in our assortments. They are fifty and fifty-four inches wide, and cannot be excelled for durability.

Henrietta Cloths, forty-six inches wide, in silk and wool and all wool, are as popular as ever, and come in an endless variety of colors—Army Blue, Olive, Reseda, Gris, Ox Blood, Castillan, Celtic, Vesuve, Mahogany, Terra Cotta, and other invisible new shadings.

Toile Serge, Drap d'Almas, Camel's Hair, Tricote, and all other reliable Dress Fabrics, are at our counters.

Colored Moire Silks in all the new shades.

Changeable Silks in great variety of colorings.

Black Silks, Black Moire, a complete stock.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, complete in every detail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS to match every conceivable shade of Dress Goods are at hand; also the latest in Dress Buttons.

Ladies will find our various Departments unusually attractive.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

MATHER KID GLOVES.

Lipman & Co.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames, Artists' Materials, LEATHER GOODS.

Send for our Moulding Catalogue,
Send for our Mirror Catalogue.
Send for our Artist Material Catalogue.
Send for our Picture-Rail Catalogue.
Send for our Leather Goods Catalogue.

Portland, Or. S. F., Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.

Factory—710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720 Minna St., S. F., Cal.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NEWLY FURNISHED RO[OMS] ... bath at 141 Morrison st. ...

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ... at No. 173 E, near Third, ...

FOR RENT—NICELY ... room, bay window; ... Salmon street.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ... ner bay window room. ... cor. Morrison.

SECURE YOUR ROOMS ... House; corner Third and ... the day, week or month.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT ... rooms in Casino building, Washington and East Park.

FOR RENT—AT 48 MIL... ed rooms, with use of kitchen ... able people without children.

FOR RENT—IN THE ... and Market, respect the ... rooms, furnished and unfurnished.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—STORE 213 ... quire M. C. LYON, 125 ...

HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO ... tere of 5 rooms for sale. ... Oregonian.

BOARDING HOUSE TO ... tion; has been newly painted ... No. 283 N. Eleventh st., cor. ...

FINE, LARGE QUEEN ... rent by Portland Trust Co. ... fice 69 Third street.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ...

THOSE DESIRING ELEG... rooms with board can ... Mrs. Theo. H. Allen, No. 11 ... Park. References required.

SPECIAL ...

MRS. S. SEIP, RELIABLE ... and Clairvoyant, rooms ... Class lessons, $2 50 for course.

DR. W. J. McDANIEL, ... 10 Cam[b]ridge building, ... son streets. Residence 352 ...

TO LEASE, ON A TERM ... able piece of business ... North First st. Address J. ...

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION ... nership heretofore ex... of Coleman & Drake, is this ... consent. The business will ... Coleman, who will collect all ... bilities of the late firm. Portland, Sept. 1, 1888.

DR. HELENA J. PRICE ... surgeon: rooms 22 and ... block; office hours, until 10 ... 8:30 P. M.

DR. P. GAUTHORN—OFFICE ... Block; residence, N. ... and Hall.

NOTICE—During my absence ... Sept. 15 to March 1, Dr. G. ... charge of my practice at the ... Union block. (Signed) ...

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical ... surveying Arctic, Assay ... cisco, Cal. A. VAN DER ...

MRS. E. LEFRANS, M... Teacher of Christian Science ... Main. Class instructions ...

F. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL ... Assayer Analyses made ... the lowest rates. Office 104 ...

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE ... other goods. Advances made ... Union Transfer and Storage ... phone 55.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE ... dollars for the arrest and ... caught stealing the Daily or ... of Alder st ... D. J. ...

TO THE TAXPAYERS ... county, Oregon—Notice ... the 24th day of September, ... ization will attend at the ... of Multnomah County, Oregon ... the assessment roll, and ... ation, description or quality ... property; and it shall be the ... ed to appear at the time and ... GEORGE HAROLD, A... County, Oregon. Dated at Portland, Sept. 1, ...

JOHN THOMPSON & ... pointed agents for the pur... Columbia River Paper Co., ... chase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps ... kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron ... 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or...

BUSINESS ...

FOR SALE—30 COWS ... tures and milk route. ... Oregonian.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK ... able for a hatter, fancy ... tablishment; also store for ... Address Fixtures, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN ... town, doing a good business ... passenger train. Address P. ...

FOR SALE CHEAP—A ... linery store; well established ... For particulars address J. M. ...

FOR SALE—A FIRST ... general store in the ... required $25,000. Reference ... of reasons for selling, or ... an interest therein. Apply ... National Bank building, city.

FOR SALE—A LODGING ... doing a good business, ... new. Also a good business ... Both can be bought cheap ... ing, owner going away. Apply ...

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING ... in a fast growing town. ... gonian.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM ... ferry route between Sell... to P. O. McCOWN, 167 First ...

FOR SALE—DAMAGED ... quiam, Wash. Ter. ... and the patronage it receive... full particulars address J. A. ...

LOST AND ...

LOST—A SILVER HU... on Base Line road, near ... be rewarded by leaving it at ...

$200 REWARD—$200 ... ward will be paid ... turn of the jewelry and ... store of Wentell & Haller, ... urday night, August 11, 188... conviction of the burglar or ... 17atf W...

FINANCIAL ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON ... ture and chattels of any ... moval) or personal note. ...

COMMISSION ...

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP... naval stores, 16 N. Front ...

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION ... dee Merchants, Front ...

H. E. BATTIN & CO., G... Merchants and Produce ...

C. CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING ... Merchants, 20 North F...

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., ... cers and Commission ... North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., ... Commission Merchants ... Archipelago Lime Co., 34 ...

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE ... Grocer, dealer in ship ... seeds, foreign and domestic ... Front and Alder streets, Po...

HERMAN METZGER, ... Pelts, Furs, Wool and ... mission Merchant, Front st... Or. Liberal cash advances ...

MACHINERY ...

TRENKMAN & WOLFF ... F and Third sts.—House ... shutters and machinery of ... and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON, IRON ... ller & Co., Lessees—Bu... Vault Linings, Cast and W... kinds, Mining Machinery, ... set works, Casting and Ma... gines, Boilers, etc.; repairs ... and Hall streets, Portland, ...

WHOLESALE ...

ALLEN & LEWIS W... corner North Front and ...

CORBITT & MACLEAY, ... cers and Commission M... street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, ... cers, Forwarding and ... Nos. 46 and 48 Front street.

LEATHER AND ...

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLE... ware, 74 Front st., Po...

HERBERT BRADLEY ... Importers of Shoe M... Store Supplies, Blacking. ...

WALL PAPER AND ...

FREEBORN & CO., J... ers of wall paper and w... wall paper house of the No... stantly arriving, 127 and ...

WHOLESALE ...

OREGON OIL CLOTHING ... Company, 92 North Fr... Millan Addition, East Port...

SHOW CASE MA...

DIXON, BORGESON & C... street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE ...

SNELL, HEITSHU & WO... in 1851, Portland, Or.

SEE...

E. J. EOWAN, WHOLE... Commission Merchant ...

THEY WI...

H. S. SMITHSON h... Washington st., No. 12... Office, Room 10, ...

E. W. ALLEN, SEEDSMAN, ...

NewspaperARCHIVE®

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NTED—HELP.

... AT AMERICAN DISTRICT ... 3etf

...ST-CLASS GENERAL CANDY ... Washington street. 30stf

...RST-CLASS CREAMERY BUT... ddress P. O. Box 65. 9s3

...O INTELLIGENT PUPILS, ... gentlemen, to take special course ... ns from practicing reporter, who ... munerative situations when qual... ... 28½ First st. 10s3

... CARPET SEWERS WANTED, ... Gullixson & Co., 124 Third st. (9s3

...KE DRESSMAKERS, CORNER ... ington. S. BABUTH, The Cos... 4stf

...LINERY APPRENTICES. AP... & Mechanics' Store, Millinery ... 9s3

...OUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN ... od wages to a good man. 86 Sec... 12stf

...NG GOOD GIRLS FOR ANY ... n city or country, call at this of... 4stm

...OMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS ... eneral housework. Apply N. W. ... J sts. 8s3

... WANTED—$4 PER DAY; ... Apply at northeast corner First ... upstairs. 8s2

...IRL FOR UPSTAIRS AND ... ork; none but an experienced per... 9 Alder st. 8s3

...LDERLY OR MIDDLE-AGED ... th family; money no object. Ad... regonian. 9s2

...RL FOR COOKING AND GEN... k in a small family; good wages. ... 15th and 16th. 8s-tf

...MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ... ed immediately; salary $75 per ... & M., care Oregonian. 9s4

...O GERMAN OR SWEDISH ... roughly understand housework. ... 207 Sixth street. 8s3

...D—EMPLOYMENT.

...BER MAN WANTS POSITION ... ddress F. R., care Oregonian. (9s3

... WANTED—BY A THOROUGH ... bookkeeper, cor espondent and ... t in French, with knowledge of ... nd shorthand; strictly temperate, ... d highly recommended. R. B., ... Wilson & Co., Portland, Or. (9s3

...OUNG MAN, WITH ONE AND ... experience, a place to finish drug ... ct; best of references given. Ad... regonian. 8s3

...ITH SEVERAL YEARS' EX... olesale trade as entering clerk, ... ment in store; will accept a small ... Address T. care Oregonian. 9s3

...—MISCELLANEOUS.

...NISHED COTTAGE OR ROOMS ... ing, in neighborhood of either ... Address P. O. Box 383, City.

... ROOMS, IN GOOD LOCALITY, ... hoolgirl, suitable for light house... rs. S. Brock, 307 Second st. (9s3

...—BY A GOOD, HARD-WORK... ustrious man, 33 years of age. ... ress Redfellow, Nasel, Pacific Co., 9s12

...M AND BOARD, IN A NICE ... by a young gentleman widower ... ren, ages 5 and 7 years respective... children. Please address, stating ... H. W., care Oregonian. 9s2

... 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEP... anency; furnished or unfurnished; ... location; rent must be moderate; ... F. G., care Oregonian. 9s3

... A FURNISHED ROOM! CALL ... RE, Cambridge Block, 64 Morri... over a list of 510 rooms, in all 8stf

...TED—AGENTS.

...E AGENTS WANTED FOR ... eneral Sheridan;" a popular hero ... a popular price. For terms and ... PERSON, Room 77, Flood build... and Market, S. F. 28s1m

...E—REAL ESTATE.

... BUY A CHOICE QUARTER ... E. corner Twelfth and H streets. ... BROS., Salem, Or. 23stf

... ON FOURTH STREET, WITH ... house, is good business property ... acrifice—price $1650. ½ Block on ... e view, for $2100. ½ Block with ... chard, $2300. ¼ Block, centrally ... rents for $18 per month, can be ... GAN & McCOY, corner Fourth ... Portland. 29s1mf

...E—260 ACRES—100 ACRES IN ... 0 acres easily cleared, 50 acres de... icher soil in Oregon. With it goes ... 0 bu. oats, 7000 bu. potatoes, 6 ... head cattle, 50 tons hay, etc. ... and other out buildings. This ... well Valley road, 5½ miles from ... East Portland. Suitable for sub... and vegetable farms on the line of ... The owner has worn himself ... d wants to retire. For further par... ddress OATMAN & PITTINGER, ... rtland, Oregon. 30statwtf

...—MISCELLANEOUS.

...LE—FINE UPRIGHT DECKER ... r Bros. Inquire of Gilman & Co., 9s3

...FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF ... 52-inch Columbia bicycle. Apply ... treet.

...W FURNITURE FOR SUITE ... sonable rate. Rooms, which are ... and suitable for family, can be ... lture now in. Address Furniture, 9s3

... A BARGAIN—THE GREAT ... d Dairy Farm, known as Martin's ... river, 30 miles below Portland—... 100 acres high enough to raise tim... ing house, dairy and 2 large barns, ... els grain raised this year. 172 ... adjacent to the island will be sold ... d. Call on or address S. W. Beal, ... on territory, for terms. 29s1m

...EAP—WATER POWER GRIST ... of land on the Willamette river, ... miles from Portland. Apply to B. ... 7 First street, Portland, or at Gre... 23stf

...LOSES!

...p with daily arrivals of ... rite fabrics for Fall and ...

...nd German Broadcloths, ... ostumes. Every new and ... rtments. They are fifty ... urability. ... d wool and all wool, are ... olors—Army Blue, Olive, ... ogany, Terra Cotta, and ... , and all other reliable

...ie shade of Dress Goods ... lly attractive.

...hman ... Co.

...RS IN ... rist Materials, ... OS. ... logue. ... il Catalogue. ... eather Goods Catalogue. ... Angeles, Cal.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF bath at 141 Morrison st., cor. of 7t. 3stf

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 173 E, near Third, East Portland. 7s1

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, bay window; also back room. No. 85 Salmon street. 5s7

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED COR ner bay window room. Apply at 168 West Park, cor. Morrison. 7s4

SECURE YOUR ROOMS AT THE REVERE House, corner Third and Stark streets. Board by the day, week or month. 4stf

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms in Casino building, en suite or single, cor. Washington and East Park sts. 9s3

FOR RENT—AT 43 MILL ST., TWO FURNISHed rooms, with use of kitchen; none but respectable people without children need apply. 8s3

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST and Market, respectable parties without children, rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for housekeeping.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—STORE 213 THIRD STREET. INquire M. C. LYON, 125 Front street. 2satf

HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO RENT AND FURNIture of 5 rooms for sale. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian. 9s3

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT—GOOD LOCAtion; has been newly painted inside and out. Call No. 283 N. Eleventh st., cor. O. 7s3

FINE, LARGE QUEEN ANNE HOUSES FOR rent by Portland Trust Company of Oregon. Office 60 Third street. 14s7

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

THOSE DESIRING ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with board can obtain such by applying at Mrs. Theo. H. Allen, No. 181 Yamhill st., cor. West Park. References required. 31s12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. S. SEIP, RELIABLE PSYCHOMETRIST and Clairvoyant, rooms 5 and 6, 251½ First st. Class lessons, $2 50 for course. 8s-tf

DR. W. L. McDANIEL, OFFICE ROOMS 9 AND 10 Cambridge building, corner Third and Morrison streets. Residence 352 Yamhill street, cor. 14th.

TO LEASE, ON A TERM OF YEARS, A VALuable piece of business property, 100x100, on North First st. Address J. ALLEL, No. 71 A st. 4s1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Coleman & Drake, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. E. Coleman, who will collect all bills and settle all liabilities of the late firm. H. C. COLEMAN. Portland, Sept. 1, 1888. (5s10) JNO. M. DRAKE.

DR. HELENA J. PRICE—PHYSICIAN AND surgeon; rooms 22 and 24, first floor Abington block; office hours, until 10 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8:30 P. M. 1s1m

DR. P. CAUTHORN—OFFICE, ROOM 23 UNION Block; residence, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Hall.

NOTICE—During my absence from Portland from Sept. 15 to March 1, Dr. C. Cauthorn will assume charge of my practice at the same office, room 23, Union block. (31s1m) A. D. BEVAN, M. D.

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit., Assay. 723 Market, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN. Circular.

MRS. E. DePRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, AND Teacher of Christian Science, 233 Ninth st., cor. Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. (22stf

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co. 30 Ash street. Telephone 69.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24tm D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF MULTNOMAH county, Oregon—Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, 1888, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah County, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment roll, and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, lots or other property; and it shall be the duty of persons interested to appear at the time and place appointed. GEORGE HAROLD, Assessor of Multnomah County, Oregon. Dated at Portland, Sept. 1, 1888. 3s3wdw

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Oregon. 6mtf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—30 COWS WITH DAIRY FIXtures and milk route. Address A. B. M., care Oregonian. 10s7

FOR SALE—FINE STORE FIXTURES, SUITable for a hatter, fancy goods or a millinery establishment; also store for rent in splendid location. Address Fixtures, care Oregonian. 8s-tf

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN A LIVE, GROWING town, doing a good business; dinner station for passenger train. Address P. O. Box 62, Endicott, W.T.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS MILlinery store; well established and good paying. For particulars address J. M. C., Martinez, Cal. 8s7

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS PROFITABLE general store in the interior of Oregon; capital required $25,000. References given and required, best of reasons for selling, or present owner would retain an interest therein. Apply to L. & L. WHITE, First National bank building, city. 4stf

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 ROOMS, doing a good business; furnished complete, nearly new. Also a good business property on First street. Both can be bought cheap for cash. Reason for selling, owner going away. Apply 87½ Washington st. 1m

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BARBER SHOP in a fast growing town. Address Mac, care Oregonian. 4stf

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE ferry route between Sellwood and Fulton. Apply to F. G. McCOWN, 157 First st., Portland. 23stf

FOR SALE—GAMAGE'S NEW HOTEL, HOquiam, Wash. Ter. The popularity of this hotel and the patronage it receives needs no comment. For full particulars address J. A. Gamage, Hoquiam, W.T.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCH, on Base Line road, near Mt. Tabor. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at his office. 8s3

$200 REWARD — $200 — THE ABOVE REward will be paid to any person for the return of the jewelry and watches, etc., stolen from the store of Wendell & Haller, in Chehalis, W. T., on Saturday night, August 11, 1888, and for the arrest and conviction of the burglar or burglars. 17atf WENDELL & HALLER.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEUMAN, 86 2d st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

THENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, Railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON, IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc.; repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREKBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 72 North Front street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1851, Portland, Or.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWAN, WHOLESALE SEEDMAN AND Commission Merchant, 85 Front street.

THEY WILL CHANGE.

H. S. SMITHSON has removed from No. 15 Washington st. to No. 133½ First st., next to Alder. Offices, Room 10, over Orns's Store.

E. W. ALLEN, SEEDSMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 171 Second Street, Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

TOOK A VACATION ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.—J. N. Bristol, of 4 Morrison street, is the owner of a 4-year-old dog, called Tip, half Irish setter and half spaniel, which recently showed remarkable intelligence. Tip has been with his present master something over three years, and during that time has stuck to him closer than a brother, on streetcar, steamboat and railroad train. Last Tuesday night Mr. Bristol after making some collections about town among his Chinese customers, on which tour he was closely followed by the dog, took the street car at R. B. Knight's drug store for his residence on upper Taylor street, and supposed Tip would be with him at his home. The dog not putting in appearance he instituted a search which proved fruitless that night and the succeeding two days. Word was brought in yesterday, however, that the dog had made a pilgrimage on his own account some eighteen miles into the country, to the residence of Mr. Bristol's father-in-law, upon the Sandy, whither he had once or twice accompanied his master. It is a peculiar instance of a dog finding his way, unaided by scent, to a place where he supposed his lost master might be found.

READY FOR WORK.—Everything is now in readiness for starting up the works of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company at Oswego. The ore road is ballasted, and ore is being hauled from the mine to the stock house. The company has had made in this city twenty hopper-shaped cars of stout boiler iron, the bottoms of which can be opened to let the ore run out. These will make two trains of ten cars each, one of which can be loading while the other is unloading. Everything is arranged so that the ore is not handled from the time it leaves the mine till it is in the shape of pigs. The company received 100 tons of coke from England on the Anamba and sixty tons from the sound to be used in the pipe foundry. The return of Mr. E. C. Darley with the furnace men is expected in a few days, and then the fires will be blown in, and as soon as some pig iron is made the work of casting pipes for the city will begin.

SECURED HANDSOME BIRDS.—Capt. S. S. Douglass, the well-known taxidermist, has returned from an extended trip East. He visited Washington and received many attentions from Mr. W. T. Hornaday, the noted taxidermist who set up the herd of buffalo for the National museum, which has attracted so much attention. He also visited New York and Rochester, where he saw Prof. Ward's great collection, and then went to Boston, where he purchased a number of skins of rare and beautiful birds of South America and other places, for the Industrial Fair Association, who intend to establish a very interesting collection and museum in the Exposition building. Mr. Douglass also left orders for a number of other rare birds which are to arrive from South America this fall. He had a very pleasant trip and has picked up many new ideas in his intercourse with Eastern taxidermists.

ACCUMULATING FROGS.—A well-known restaurant keeper was noticed by a reporter all last week buying up all the frogs offered in the market. Knowing that he already had many hundreds of the reptiles in a large tank in his cellar, the reporter asked him why he was investing so extensively. "Oh" he replied, "frogs are plentiful and cheap now, but they will all disappear after the first rainstorm. So I am buying all, I can, and will fatten them up before using them." It is strange if all the frogs disappear after a rainstorm. Probably they get scattered as the ponds become larger and new pools are formed, and it is more difficult for the foreign gentlemen who catch them to find them. When country boys find that they can get from $4 to $1 50 per dozen, for frogs there will be less of the "peep-peep" racket among ponds in the spring time.

NOT FISHING IN OREGON.—Fish Commissioner Thompson is at the St. Charles. Referring to a paragraph which appeared in THE OREGONIAN a few days since, he said to a reporter yesterday that he had visited the Celilo fishery during the past week, and found that Mr. Taft was not running his wheels, nor from appearances did it seem likely that he had been running them during the month. Persons along the river are buying fish from fishermen on the Washington territory side of the river, both for shipping purposes and for eating. September being an open month in Washington territory and a close month in Oregon, mixes matters considerably and renders it difficult to keep the run of things in the river. Still fishing in the Columbia from the Oregon side will not be allowed.

ALL ON THE SQUARE.—And now another man comes to the front and wants to know if there is any difference between a foot square and a square foot. This important question has agitated the public mind for, lo these many years, and has been answered before in these columns. There is no difference between a foot square and a square foot. Both terms apply to superficial measure, only; that is, to the measure of surface. There is a difference between two feet square and two square feet. A block of wood a foot square contains a cubic foot and has six faces, each a foot square, or each containing a superficial square foot. All the trouble over the silly old puzzle arises from people not understanding the difference between a foot of surface and a cubic foot.

DUCKS PLENTIFUL.—A party of hunters, about forty in number, went down to Sauvies island yesterday and returned early last evening. Those who went to the lower end of the island enjoyed very good sport as the ducks are feeding on tide lands. Young wood ducks are quite numerous and are now nearly full grown. The duck crop this season promises to be very good, and as nearly all the shooting grounds are preserved the fortunate holders expect to enjoy fine sport.

GROUSE AND PHEASANTS.—Large numbers of grouse and pheasants have been received in this market of late, and owing to the hot weather many have been spoiled. A dealer who received 300 birds Saturday had to throw away four dozen of them, and says his loss on spoiled birds this season is not less than $200. The weather will soon be cooler, and then more birds will be sent in and the loss will not be so great.

AERONAUTS IN TOWN.—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Van Tassell, the well-known San Francisco aeronauts, are in the city trying to make arrangements for an ascension. Prof. Van Tassell is the hero of over 500 ascensions. Mrs. Van Tassell is said to be the only woman who ever accomplished the parachute jump. Her first jump was made at Los Angeles, Cal., July 4. Distance, 6000 feet; time, 5½ minutes.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION.—The meeting of the Sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., at Los Angeles next week will be largely attended from this city. The Southern Pacific makes the low excursion rate of $38 for the round trip. Full particulars will be found in the advertising columns of this issue, under "New To-day."

TO EXPLORE BULL RUN.—County Surveyor Thomas M. Hurlburt leaves this morning with two assistants to explore Bull Run to its sources to satisfy the water commission as to the character of the water in that stream. Mr. O. H. Bellinger who intended to be one of the party, was detained at home by press of business.

GOING THROUGH THE BRIDGE AGAIN.—The bark Colonia will be taken up through the bridge this forenoon to Smith's mills to take on lumber and spars for China. She was the first vessel to go above the Morrison street bridge, and there has been no other up there since.

FUNERAL OF JAMES KEEGAN.—The funeral of James Keegan took place Saturday from his mother's house, No. 125 North Thirteenth street, under the auspices of the Stevedores', Longshoremen's and Riggers' Union. It was largely attended.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT.—D. D. Bunnel, once a resident of Portland and well known here, died at Lewiston, Idaho, a few days ago. He was a native of Niagara county, New York, and reached the age of 62 years.

TO-MORROW at 9 A. M. sharp, the doors of Mellis & Co.'s millinery establishment, 67 Morrison street, will be thrown open for the reception of visitors. The store to-day will close at 5 P. M., to prepare for the grand display.

THE FALL OPENING of "The Opera," 145 Third street, will be announced through these columns in due season.

SCHOOL BOOKS—Second-hand and new at the lowest prices at the Wiley B. Allen book and music store, 211 First street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now prepared to show the Latest Novelties in MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDRENS' SUITS for FALL and WINTER.

Quality considered, our goods will be found cheaper than those of any other house in the Northwest.

Merchant Tailoring,

Before ordering a Suit or Pants it will pay you to inspect the beautiful cloths selected in London by Mr. Roberts during his recent trip. We are the only house importing direct from the manufacturers.

Neckwear.

Immense Lines of all the Latest Novelties from FISK, CLARK & FLAGG and other leading makers.

...

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Sept. 9, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr
Portland......	29.98	—11	74	NW	.00	Clear
Olympia......	30.04	—04	68	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff......	29.66	—20	104	S	.00	Clear
Sacramento...	29.68	—13	94	S	.00	Clear
Eureka	29.84	......	60	NW	.00	Clear
Spokane......	29.88	......	76	NW	.00	Fair
Walla Walla..	29.84	......	82	W	.00	Clear
Astoria	30.02	—02	64	NW	.00	Clear

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Tem	Rltv Hum	Direc of W'd	Vloc of W'd	Rain	Wthr
5 A. M.	30.09	52	97	E	1	.00	Clear
5 P. M.	29.98	74	47	NW	2	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 75; Minimum temperature, 50.5. River, 8.8 feet. Change, 0.2.

	Normal	Mean	D'p'r from Nrml.	Total excess or defici'ncy since 1st o. present mo.	Total excess or defici'ncy since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temp'ture.	61.	63.	2.	33.	1.74
Precip'tatn.	.06	.00	—.06	—.54	—7.65

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington: Tailor Green, M. D. Connelly, R. M. Connelly, J. M. Duncan and wife, S. M. Cooper, Mark Levi, Ben Langley, B. McDaniels, M. H. Athoo, A. R. Daper, C. T. Daily, C. McCoy, S. Kohn, W. Bostrick and wife, F. E. Allen and wife, R. W. Gors, J. B. Bradberst, A. H. Boomer, M. Alison, A. Ross and son, and eighty second class.

BRIEF MENTION.

Crossman will be at home to customers from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. 111 First.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 3d Third. Cut this out and keep for reference.

The Kohler & Chase Music House, 71 Morrison street, is offering the largest and most complete stock of pianos, organs and musical goods generally. Pianos continue on sale by the installment plan. Campaign drums.

Everybody interested in Y. M. C. A. work will please take notice that a meeting will be held at the hall, corner of First and Salmon streets, on this Monday evening, September 10, at which delegates to the convention will be chosen. A large attendance is requested.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An association of the above name was organized at Forest Grove last Friday, with Dr. D. W. Ward chairman and Dr. C. L. Large secretary. The objects of the society are those usual in similar organizations, looking to the advancement and protection of the profession, and a full attendance is desired of the physicians of the county at the next meeting, which will be held at the office of Dr. W. P. Via in Forest Grove, Friday, September 21, at 2 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Deal, O'Reilly & Co. are at the front, as heretofore, for the fall and winter trade, with the largest and cheapest line of cook and heating stoves in the northwest. They will go to the fair this fall with the finest display of Oregon, Garland and other stoves ever made in the state. They take no back seat to anybody's prices.

Last Trips of the Steamer T. J. Potter to the Seaside.

On Saturday, September 8, the palatial steamboat T. J. Potter will make her usual trip for the last time this season. On Tuesday, 11th inst., will be made the last down trip, returning, will leave Ilwaco at 10 A. M. Wednesday, 12th inst. Round trip tickets will be honored until 30th inst., as heretofore announced, on other O. R. & N. boats from Astoria and on steamer Miles between Ilwaco and Astoria. A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. Agt.

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

By the way, Hackney, and sorry to say it, we only have a few days to stay with you at the New York. Family coming home.

Carriages, buggies harness, etc., at Frank Bros' Implement Company, 68 and 70 Front street.

Boys wanted at American District telegraph office.

OUR GREAT

Remnant Sale

In Every Department

Will be continued all this week. Our business has been so great the past week it has been impossible to get all the vast accumulations of lengths measured and marked.

Still Greater Reductions in Prices.

Values are not considered.

They must all be quickly sold.

We want the Room.

Remnants in Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Dress Goods, Linens, Wash Goods, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Carpets, etc., etc., etc. Immense Bargains in Every Department.

Just Opened and on Display

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED

Dress Trimmings

ETC,

Our Own Importation, Direct.

As usual, our lines cannot be duplicated elsewhere in Portland. We show strictly exclusive lines and shades.

Our Assortment This Season will surpass anything ever attempted here, and will be on a par with the great eastern cities.

OUR PRICES WILL BE AS LOW for all lines, and will fully equal and even surpass the best offerings of the largest New York houses.

...

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

N. B.—Cloaks for Ladies, Misses and Children daily arriving. The Best Assortment. Unequaled Low Prices

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

Specific for Exhausted Vitality. Physical Debility, Wasted Forces, Nervous Derangements, Constitutional Weakness, etc., etc.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the Medical Celebrities of the World.

Agents, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25, of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00. Preparatory Pills, $2.00. Send for Circular.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—Gentlemen: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out. Yours truly, TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO. By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Amelie Rives's new work, "Herod and Mariamne," for sale by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street. Mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

Hebrew New Year cards at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz. at Thwaite's, 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Choice Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Ninth and Washington streets.

The Vienna,

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters.

Pond's Extract, the household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises, etc., cures Pain and Inflammation like a charm. Avoid any spurious imitation.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MAGOON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour.......... $1 50
Calling, first hour.......... 1 50
Each additional hour.......... 1 00

Theaters and Parties:

One or two persons, to and from.......... $2 00
Three or four persons, to and from.......... 3 00

No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.

Two-Horse Coupes

Riding and Calling, per hour.......... $1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple.... 1 50

TELEPHONE 331.

DIAMONDS

AT WHOLESALE.

The attention of the RETAIL JEWELERS of the Northwest is asked to my importation of personally selected

Fine Diamonds!

Direct from Amsterdam.

The general public is cordially invited to examine these jewels, which include many rare gems.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

A. VUILLEUMIER, Practical Swiss Watchmaker and Jeweler, Dealer in American and Swiss Watches. All kinds of Watches Repaired carefully; also Watches that have failed to give satisfaction after being repeatedly worked upon. Jewelry repaired and made to order. Common Watches cleaned $1; Clocks 75c; common Crystals, first quality, 15c. All work warranted. 124 Third st., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments, UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison.

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.



One Price to All.

1888-9.

Fall and Winter Season

BULLETIN No. 2.

Priestley's Black Goods

We have received and placed on our counters a full line of Priestley's Celebrated Silk Warp and all Wool Black Goods including

Silk Warp Henriettas, Silk Warp Melrose,
All Wool Barritz Cords, All Wool Melrose,
Silk Warp Drape de Almas, All Wool Indian Stripes,
All Wool Indian Checks, All Wool Mourning Cloth,

We are showing these goods in the popular widths, 40 and 42 inches. This line, in connection with other leading makes, will give us one of the largest if not the largest range of Black and Mourning Goods in the city. For quality and finish they are unexcelled; in short, they are honest goods in every sense of the word, and anyone contemplating the purchase of Black Goods, either for dresses or wraps, should examine our various lines before purchasing, if they wish to serve their own interest. It matters not whether you desire a cheap or costly fabric, we can suit your taste and purse. It will pay you to give this department a little of your time when visiting our establishment.

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS for September are en route and will arrive in a few days.

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF OUR

Grand Millinery Opening.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

HIGHLAND

Is the Highest Ground on the Street Car and Motor Line Connecting Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland.

The trade, traffic and travel of these four cities will pass Highland on the street cars and motor line every few minutes along this great and popular Fourth street and Margaretta Avenue, East Portland, which runs along one side of Highland.

It is from Highland to the Great Shops, Terminal and Railway Companies' terminus and properties, which are practically the head of navigation, about the equal distance that it is from Third and Sheridan sts. to the High school.

It is distant north of Holladay's avenue, East Portland, about the same as Front and Washington to Twenty-first and H streets.

It is about the same distance from the Falling School to Weidler's Mill that it is from Highland to the new steel bridge over which carriages and passengers will be landed at the foot of Third and G streets in Portland.

And Highland is distant from the large fine school on Russell street just equal to the distance from Front and Washington streets to Bishop Scott Academy.

These are air line distances made by actual measurements on the map of the city of Portland.

HIGHLAND contains 258 lots 50x100 feet. The ground is partly cleared, set to orchard and meadows.

These lots will be sold on the INSTALLMENT PLAN at prices from $150 up, with $50 down, balance on installments of $15 per month, without interest. To parties desiring to pay up in full, liberal discount will be made for the cash.

HIGHLAND recommends itself to the wealthy and intelligent people, who will seek their home where they can have Perfect Drainage, Good Ventilation, Fine View and Quick Communication with the Heart and Center of Portland.

To any person desiring to make an investment in Real Estate we will with pleasure take them to view any or all the real estate that is for sale in or around Portland before showing them Highland, with the full Knowledge that it has NO RIVAL in or around this city.

FOUR CITIES INTERESTED IN HIGHLAND TRACT.

60,000 People Working to Develop Highland Tract.

Trade, Traffic and Travel of Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland Pass Highland Every Few Minutes.

Real estate has made 95 per cent. of the wealthy people from Panama to Sitka and from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. The safest and most certain place to invest in real estate that will surely advance in value is along the line of some popular thoroughfare or street that has attractions at each end.

HIGHLAND IS ON SUCH A GREAT THOROUGHFARE.

OUR HOME (HIGHLAND) has the four great requisites for Health, Happiness, Beauty and Wealth: Drainage, Ventilation, View and a sure and great financial advance, and also a quick communication with the heart and center of Portland. If a person has all these, what else do they want? To buy a lot there now is wise. To put it off is to dally with your best opportunity and make a mistake that you will regret.

The present price of these lots will surely advance. There is no guesswork about it. It is not one of those abstract problems in political economy which it takes time and study to master. Every intelligent person will understand that this beautiful property cannot remain long upon this market at the very low prices now asked. But this property is going to be sold, and whoever wants to make an investment, either for a beautiful and healthful home, or for speculation had better see this property at once. Call at our office and we will be pleased to show you these lots in Highland, or send to us for maps and prices.

Haight & Dorner,

1½ Washington St., Portland, Or.

Portland Business College,

Second and Yamhill Streets.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal J. A. WESCO, Secretary.

Students of all ages and both sexes admitted to any department for day or evening sessions.

Perfect Equipment, Thorough Instruction, Established Reputation, Growing Popularity.

Hundreds of Graduates now giving Perfect Satisfaction in lucrative and responsible positions all over the Coast.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT — Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, Grammar, Correspondence, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Etc., Etc.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT — Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Correspondence, Manifolding, Letter Copying, Business and Legal Forms, Etc., Etc. Our new method of teaching Shorthand enables us to impart a speed of 100 to 125 words per minute in three months. No text-books are required, thus materially lessening the expense.

COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT — Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, Correspondence, Geography, History, Philosophy, Physiology, Etc., Etc. Students may arrange to attend all or a portion of each day or evening, and to pursue few or many studies. 29amwf

THE TELEPHONE.

JOHN BELIBIS, Prop'r. 207 First St.

This NEW RESTAURANT is now open day and night for the accommodation of those who desire lunch for little money and that of the best. Call and see John.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. FREEH, Dentist, Room 1, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Vitalized Air Administered. Room 24, Union Block, Entrance ... Stark street.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the superintendent, 148 First st., until the 22d day of this month, for the exclusive sale of candy and cider in the Mechanics' Pavilion during the entire time of the coming fair, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 27 inclusive. Mark on envelope: Bids for candy and cider. J. A. STROWBRIDGE, President. GUSTAV WILSON, Secretary. Sept. 7, 1888. 7s1d

EVERDING & FARRELL,

Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

140 FRONT STREET.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 105 First St.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAR

NEW GOODS DAILY.

An Elegant Assortment of Novelties in Oxydized Silver, such as

CHAIN PURSES, BON BON BOXES, GLOVE and SHOE BUTTONERS, SHOE HORNS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, LACE PINS, etc., etc.

Also New Jewelry:

PIN CUFF BUTTONS FOR LADIES, LADIES' WATCH CHAINS,

Corsage Pins, Gold and Silver Hair Pins.

SOLID SILVER THIMBLES..........25c

Stem-Winding Watches, reliable.....$2.50

OXYDIZED GLOVE BUTTONERS.......5c

NEW GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

A Full Size Fine Wicker BABY CARRIAGE, Canopy Top and Curtains, complete, $7.50

CHILDREN'S DOLL CARRIAGES.......75c

Iron Axle Wagon, strong, painted........$1

Children's Blackboards..........25 and 50c

Elegant Full Size Plush Album with Handsome Metal Trimmings..........$1.50

Opening daily, Novelties, our direct importation through Portland Custom House.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAR

189-191 FIRST STREET, Between Yamhill and Taylor Sts.

...



NEW

Fall & Winter Styles.

Those who want

WORTH AND WEAR, STYLE AND STRENGTH, CHOICE AND CHEAPNESS,

The combination is offered in our

Great Stock of New and Fashionable Fall & Winter Goods,

Which includes all things NEW and desirable for Fall and Winter in the lines of

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Examination will show that our stock is especially strong in STYLE, besides being unequaled in variety, and first in favor because of the High Grade and Quality of our goods.

Nothing will convince like personal inspection that for seasonable goods and LOW PRICES we are the Leaders in the city.

Our Fall Samples are now ready. Send for one of our Illustrated Catalogues.

...

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters.

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

Returned to Portland.

E. F. GULLIXSON & CO

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Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. B. L. M. & M. CO.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, Corner Third and Morrison.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

A Fine Opening in Oregon for Raising Fowls by Wholesale.

The Relation of Grass to Soil—Influence of Location on Stock—Growing Potatoes—Hornless Cattle—Rye for Fodder.

It seems that Lower California receives immense supplies of poultry and eggs from the East. So the Pacific coast draws on Eastern poultry men for great supplies the years round. There is no excuse for such a course, and the true way to avoid it is to study into the business and see how poultry can be raised to the best advantage. Experience in Oregon has not been favorable to trying to keep hens in large numbers, but we should do it here if it can be done elsewhere. There are less evils to encounter here than anywhere else, and some one should try it under most favorable conditions.

The man who looks upon the growing of poultry as a small thing doesn't know, perhaps, that in the United States we consume annually $200 000 000 worth of poultry and eggs. There is nothing small in those figures, and a man, to succeed, must be able to manage well or success is impossible. There is enough profit if a farmer's wife will keep fifty hens and raise 200 chickens for sale in the summer and fall to school an ordinary family of children and clothe them. To keep on a large scale requires conditions suitable, say a running brook or good spring with clover at hand to give them variety of food, for they eat clover greedily. If many are kept they should have separate runs for every hundred and care taken that they shall be free of vermin. That subject has been recently treated. If any person can fix up a spot with some gravel in the run it will be all the better. A thousand hens, if they can be kept, will yield a large income, and they can be kept on a few acres. By good management eggs can be secured when they pay the best, though they pay fairly well at any time. While it is safest for every farmer to keep a moderate number, it seems as though some one should make a specialty of poultry and prove that they can be raised in numbers. One thing is certain—that the market cannot be easily over stocked.

Speaking of poultry, but little is said about other fowls than hens, probably because hens' eggs are a staple product. But our markets require all sorts of birds in greater supply than they can be had. Turkeys are always in demand, so are geese and ducks. Where a place has a water-run that the last named can enjoy it seems wrong not to have them near it. There is a fine field for some or for many for all that, who understand the business, to come here and start it on a large scale. Instead of sending their poultry and eggs here experienced people should come in person and improve the opportunity existing here to open up a business that must prove very profitable.

RELATION OF GRASS TO SOIL.

If a man had a store of gold in bank and knew that he was constantly eating into his capital and decreasing his substance, he would see that his fortune was diminishing year by year. So the man whose capital is invested in land and who crops that land continually, so that it looses fertility as certainly eats into his principal and diminishes his income to that extent. A forcible illustration is given in an address recently delivered at a farmer's institute in Missouri.

The author was discussing the advantages of grass for restoring and preserving fertility and alluded to the great effort made in the past to increase the acreage in crops, with little thought as to the results. The disastrous effect of exhaustive tillage—wheat after wheat—is shown by comparing the yield of periods of five years during the past quarter of a century. From 1863 to '68, the first period, the yield of wheat in Missouri was 14 bushels per acre, during the second period from '68 to '73 it was 12 2-5 bushels, during the third period '73 to '78 it was 11 9-10 bushels, from '78 to '83 it was 11 7-10. During the same four periods the yield of corn averaged say 40 bushels for the first, 32 for the second, 27 for the third, 20½ for the fourth and for the last two years was only 23 bushels.

What is true of Missouri must be true of all other states, for that state had a generous soil and salubrious climate. The value of grass as a renovator and preservative of soil be shows by a comparison of the agricultural systems of France and England. In France 53 per cent of the tillable land is annually sown to some kind of grain, while in England only 25 per cent is sowed to grain. Again, while France has only 22 per cent of tillable area in grass England has 50 per cent. But with all this great difference in area sown to grain the yield per capita is almost identical in the two countries. The same lesson is taught by the farming done in different parts of the United States. New England is sterile and rocky and in comparison with the fertile West is naturally little more than a desert. The same is true of the Eastern states, as a rule, yet the improved farming of recent years has practically made the barren, rocky hills of the East more productive than the naturally fertile prairies of the great West. At the East from 50 to 75 per cent of the arable land is sowed to grass, and now that region produces more bushels of wheat and oats and more tons of grass per acre than the states of the rich Mississippi valley, that have been called of inexhaustible fertility. This change of relations is chargeable to the injurious effect of continued tillage without regard to maintaining the fertility of the soil by proper rotation and selection of crops.

To sum up as briefly as may be the points made, constant tillage keeps the soil open and porous, so that its best elements or constituents are easily leached out, besides the quantity consumed by the growth of exhaustive crops. All these add nothing to the soil and take away a great deal and permit the loss by evaporation and leaching of much more, while a sod offers a protection as well as furnishes a crop and being fed off by stock, their droppings fertilize. The occasional plowing under of this soil greatly enriches, and a careful and judicious rotation, to which it is only possible now to allude, gives the farmer an easier life as well as gives rest and fertility to the soil.

INFLUENCE OF LOCATION.

An interesting question in connection with stock raising is the influence that location may have upon the development of all classes of animals. The influence of location has been discussed in stock journals as to the effect produced on certain characteristics of animals. Writers in Great Britain, the *National Live Stock Journal* says, will not admit that the surroundings in this country can preserve desirable characteristics, whereas it is claimed by American breeders that the best traits are not only preserved in cattle brought here, but they actually undergo improvement. Jersey cattle are cited in proof of this. They are larger and more robust in the United States, and produce yields beyond the records made by cows kept on the island of Jersey. The milk is richer and friends of this breed claim they are every way decidedly superior to imported stock. The same claim was made by breeders of Holsteins. It is asserted that other kinds of stock undergo climatic and other changes that will materially increase their value.

There are so many persons in this country engaged in breeding imported stock that the question of their adaptability and capacity for improvement in this country will soon be fully and fairly tested in every state and territory of our Union.

An English writer urges the fact that all English breeds of stock of any kind are the product of centuries of care and selection during which period peculiar types have become fixed in minute details. The necessity for the continuance of the identical conditions for the purpose of maintaining the precise characteristics is seen by the result when North Devon cattle have been taken from their soil of sandstone and humid air and brought into the dry climate of Norfolk to feed on soil that lies on chalk. They have invariably changed—become larger, lost the tendency for milk, and are less delicate of skin. Similar effect follows the removal of heavy draft horses also, when the channel island cattle have been taken to the main islands for any term.

He reasons thus: If change so surely follows removal where distances are small, what must they be when stock of all kinds are removed to distances thousands of times as great; to climates that differ in altitudes of heat and cold, and to pastures very different from those of Great Britain? Certainly the taking of all these breeds to the British colonies in America and all other parts of the world, to the United States and all nations besides, must soon test the effect of climate, soil, products and varying conditions upon the traits they have acquired by centuries of constant care and selection under the same conditions they have so long endured or enjoyed in the British islands.

Exporting of live stock has gone on so constantly from the British islands that the greater number of such animals have left their native pastures and are acclimatized elsewhere. It was years ago that the sale of shorthorns at New York mills surprised the world, for English breeders sent there and paid fabulous sums for animals said to be better individuals than any in the old country. It is claimed that in many instances our herds are improved upon the home stock left in British soil. It may seem necessary to the British breeder to maintain the identical strains, as to color, size characteristics, form and even texture of hair, etc, that were known in their birthplace, but if the American or wide-awake Australian or Cape farmer can see that the actual worth of the stock is increased they will not stickle for the original identity.

When the twentieth century shall come to the next generation, it will be a great test to offer prizes for excellence in all the current breeds, and have their representatives brought back to old England from every ocean island and continent to trace out the variations occurring as the result of change of soils climates and conditions to which they have been subjected. No doubt the "instantaneous process" will be continually marking these changes and recording them for publication, but that will never equal the bringing together of all classes of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, swine—of every family and branch and name, for note, contrast and comparison.

GROWING POTATOES.

It has been thought anyone could grow potatoes, but of late years the growing of this important staple of life has received more attention and has become more of an art than heretofore. Not long ago THE OREGONIAN published the findings of Eastern growers on this subject and showed that whole or half tubers insure a better yield and more certain crops than when cut too fine. A W Arnold writes the *Post Intelligencer* from Coupeville, W T, as to his own experience and as he represents our home agriculture, that experience should possess especial value to farmers in this section of country.

His experience proves that if some varieties are cut the seed will rot in the ground and that fact will account for the losses that growers have occasionally had without knowing what caused it. He has experimented before planting, to test in a small way if the seed will grow when cut and recommends that way to others. He has made a specialty of growing potatoes and planted 600 bushels last spring. As he used various kinds he noticed that while some did well others did not. To use his own words:

"This is attributed to various causes, such as planting too early, too deep, or cold after rains. My this year's experience proves that it was another cause that produced the effect. Of the 600 bushels that I planted this spring 306 seeds, whole potatoes of the Early Rose and Peerless varieties, all came up well, made a vigorous growth, though planted the first week in February. These were plowed in, seed dropped in every third furrow. The remaining 300 bushels were large, choice selected seed, cut to from one to three eyes on a piece, ground plowed and well pulverized with disk harrow then furrowed with small plow, seed dropped in furrow and covered lightly with harrow by going over the ground lengthwise of furrow, and following with hoe to cover any exposed seed. Two weeks after the ground was cross-harrowed, and again as the ops commenced to show.

This was in April the ground warm, and expected this method would insure a good stand.

"The varieties planted this way were the Late Rose Early Rose, Early Ohio and Burbank.

"Of the Early Ohio and Burbank nearly every piece came up, showing a broad leaf and now nearly cover the ground, while the Late and Early Rose failed to the extent of at least one third the soil planted, and that that came up lacks vigor. The seed that failed to grow rotted in the ground. I secured a bushel each of (to me) a new variety named Empire State and New Queen. These I planted with a hoe. Of the 728 pieces cut of the Queen but one failed to come up while the Empire State was nearly a total failure. The seed rotted in the ground, or that that came up showed no vitality. All this cut seed I bought at a high price and it was all plump fresh and healthy looking. I am now satisfied as to the cause of my partial failure with cut potatoes and will say to those that intend to raise potatoes extensively go slow until you learn from trial whether your seed will bear cutting. The Early Ohio and New Queen are very early varieties and I think, our coming market potato."

RYE.

If anyone has seen a field of rye growing six to eight feet high and standing thickly at that they can easily comprehend that this grain can be made into fodder at good advantage. *Hoard's Dairyman* has a correspondent who grew a crop of corn for ensilage then sowed the field to rye about August 15. October 15, two months later, he turned cattle on the rye and they fed on it until winter came. He only harrowed the corn land as preparation for the rye so was not at much expense. When spring came he was surprised to see his rye vigorous again, so before grass was ready by several weeks he pastured his stock again intending to plow it up later, but it grew from May 10 to 25 so vigorously that he didn't plow it under for green manure and cut it July 19, realizing a good crop of the grain and any amount of straw. He considers that this field paid better returns than any land on the farm and figures up that for $18 outlay he realized $180, or the Dutchman's 1 per cent.

Oregon farmers should find rye a good thing for late fall and early spring pasturage. Some of them do find it so and the experience of this Eastern farmer can find its equal easily in Oregon. There is no more important question in connection with profitable farming than that of early and late pasturage.

HORNLESS STOCK.

Passing through a farming region not long since, the writer saw a herd of cows that had been "dishorned," browsing along the road side. The beasts were all in good order, and look'd very peaceable with their war weapons taken away and will probably be better to handle and less inclined to be positive. The breeding of hornless stock will be the best way to get at the matter, but if they can be dishorned at an early age and have the operation prove permanent, there will be little difficulty in managing herds and keeping the horns out of the way.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

PORTLAND, Sept 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of the 8th inst., you publish a table showing the wheat that has arrived from Eastern Oregon from January to August inclusive. It shows that in July there were 35,000 centals more than in August. This ought not to be, but I think it can be accounted for. Hunt's road is cutting into Portland territory. It is carrying the wheat of Umatilla county, to Tacoma, 100 miles further. Why? Because wheat brings 3 cents more at Tacoma, so it is said, than it does at Portland. A shipper here, who has recently also rented a warehouse at Tacoma from the Northern Pacific Company, informs me to-day, that he had chartered seventeen ships to load from that port, that the way matters look now, there will be more than half as much wheat shipped from Tacoma as from Portland, and as long as wheat commands there 2 to 3 cent more than here, it will go there rather than here.

I do not wish to find fault nor criticise Manager Holcomb or Agent Campbell, they are possibly doing all they can but they are not doing enough. The managers who live in New York and Boston and who control the policy of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company may as well understand that it is a good deal easier to keep a thing than it is to get it back after you have lost it. They can now control two-thirds of this valuable trade, but only by a radical change in policy. As long as it costs fifty-five cents a ton more to come to Portland and 25 take a ship out to sea, than it does to go to a neighboring port, we cannot expect to hold the trade.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts new energy to the brain, giving the feeling and sense of increased intellectual power.

SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR.

Beating the Railway Records of the World in Speed.

A Test of Speed Between Two of the Leading English Railways—A Most Interesting Account of the Event.

EDINBURGH, Aug 6—"Flying Scotchman" has been beaten by the "West Coast Flyer." When the London & Northwestern, or West Coast Express, ran into Edinburgh station at 5 52 o'clock this evening it broke all previous records of high railroad speed not only for England, but in the railway world in general. This was the first day of the great 400-mile race between two of the biggest English companies, and the fastest train of the two traversed the greater part of that distance at a speed of a mile a minute.

For the summer traffic which is always very large, the Great Northern in June reduced its schedule time to eight and a half hours. The West Coast line met this figure July 1. Competition in England always cuts time and never cuts rates. Two weeks ago the Great Northern made a further cut to eight hours and its rival followed suit. Great Northern trains began running in on the new schedule last Wednesday, but the West Coast did not begin until to-day. As the "Flying Scotchman" on the old nine hour schedule was the fastest train in the world, the interest taken in to day's race between the two trains, when both were sent through in eight hours, was naturally great in railway circles and everywhere else.

The West Coast was the better line to go by. It only had to get through in the same time to win, as its longer route compels it to make one mile per hour more than the "Scotchman." The two trains pulled out at the same moment, the "Scotchman" from King's Cross and the West Coast from Euston. Everybody in our compartment flourished a watch.

We could not time the rival train but we were sufficiently interested in keeping view of our own iron horse as that capable animal probably traveled faster than any locomotive ever did before for a continuous run. The engine had a single pair of driving wheels 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, and weigh 27 tons. It burned 24 pounds of coal per mile during the run. The tender, loaded, weighed 25 tons. Behind it were four coaches filled with passengers making a weight of 20 tons each, or 80 tons in all. We started slowly.

The run to Tring was up grade, the steepest portion being a rise of 1 foot in 70. This distance, 31½ miles, was covered in 40 minutes. Once over the hill the engineer woke up and began to show his mettle. The speed was increased steadily until our hair began to stand on end. Telegraph poles began to seem like fence posts, and the roadside a medley of objects hard to distinguish. We knew we were going over sixty miles an hour, but was not prepared for the announcement that the speed was seventy-two miles.

Mile post after mile post was registered at 50 seconds by our watches, and the 15 miles from Tring to Bletchley took exactly 12 minutes and 30 seconds. With a speed varying between 72 miles and that, we flew over the flat land, the spirits of the party naturally heightened by the novel experience after the first tendency to hang on to something wore off.

Fears now began to be entertained that we were going to stop at Rugby, as is usual with this train. The general desire was to keep straight on to Crewe, 158 miles, without halt according to schedule, and the fear of a stop at Rugby arose only from the fact that we were several minutes ahead of time. Rugby was passed without a halt, however, the 82¾ miles from Euston having been done in 92 minutes.

The same speed was kept up, and Tamworth, 110 miles, was reached, in two hours. The run of 95 miles from Tring to Tamworth was made in 100 minutes, which was considered pretty good. From Tamworth to Crewe took 58 minutes for 48 miles, and we ran into the latter station at 12 58 two minutes ahead of the schedule time. This run of 158 miles, without a halt, in 2 hours 58 minutes is the longest known to any schedule, being twelve miles longer than the Fort Wayne and Chicago run. Water was, of course, taken in from the track.

At Crewe we spent five minutes exchanging our single-wheel driver for a thirty two ton engine, with two pairs of driving wheels. The moment we pulled out of the station it became evident that the engineer proposed to show what he could do. The landscape began to fly by us at an unprecedented rate and watches began to register from 48½ to 49 seconds for the following miles. This meant from 73¾ to 75 miles per hour.

This speed was kept up for eight or ten miles when the engineer, contented with his spurt, eased down to sixty miles an hour. From Hartford to Warrington we ran 12½ miles in 11½ minutes. Warrington to Wigan, twelve miles, we did in eleven minutes. The engineer was allowed fifty-eight minutes to make the run of fifty-one miles from Crewe to Preston, but he cut under the schedule and ran into Preston in exactly fifty-one minutes an average of a mile a minute from platform to platform.

We spent twenty minutes at Preston for luncheon, leaving there at 2 18. Once out of town we clapped spurs to our animals and rose to 73 miles per hour. The run from Preston to Oxenholme, 40 miles, was made in 42 minutes the last 10 miles being up grade. A heavy grade of 75 feet was met at Tebay Junction, but we did the 5½ miles to Shap Summit in 8½ minutes this being at the altogether miserable run of 37½ miles per hour. Once over Shap, however, we began to do 72 miles an hour again, and flew along down grade at this rate for 10 miles, when we slowed down and lounged along at the comfortable pace of 60 miles. A little else caused further diminution, but the 31 miles from Shap to Carlisle was done in 31 minutes. At Carlisle 10 minutes were spent and the engine changed for another with one pair of large drivers. As before this was an engine specially constructed and which was exhibited in the Edinburgh exhibition of 1886.

With this we went to Beattock, 39¾ miles in 39 minutes now having run against us and a wet track. From Beattock the 10-mile climb to Summit, on a grade one in eighty, was done at the rate of 44½ miles per hour. Over the summit the speed rose to 67½ miles, and the next 13½ miles took only 12 minutes. The 24 miles from the summit to Carstairs was done in 22 minutes and at a slightly less rate than a mile a minute we finished the 27½ miles to Edinburgh.

We ran into the station at 5 52 o'clock, eight minutes under the schedule. The 101 miles from Carlisle had been covered in 104 minutes over a pass 1015 feet high, and this run is simply unprecedented in the railway annals.

The entire distance covered was 400 miles, and the actual time, excluding stops, was 7 hours and 35 minutes, an average of 53 53-89 miles per hour.

This has never been approached before for so long a run. The fastest continuous record in England hitherto was that of the special train which took the Prince of Wales from Liverpool to London, 200 miles in 3 hours and 59 minutes, an average slightly over 57 miles.

After we arrived the "Flying Scotchman" thundered into the Waverly station. We had beaten it, however, not only 7 minutes in time, but 8 miles in distance and this 8 miles superiority of the West Coast will continue as long as present schedule holds, which will be for several months at least. It is now said that Great Northern will cut to 7½ hours.

I do not think it likely, however, as there is a large conservative party among the directors opposed to any faster speed. Consequently the West Coast train will bear off the palm henceforth.

Despite the fearful speed, the journey was not at all unpleasant. The jostling and lateral motion seemed no greater than when going at ordinary speed. The sight from the windows was very unusual, however. Trains coming at full speed from the opposite direction went by with a crash like a volley of musketry, and were indistinguishable brown-colored masses, seen only for a moment.

A short tunnel was like a gas jet suddenly extinguished and suddenly relighted the eye not having time to accustom itself to the darkness. Long tunnels were passed through with a booming roar and a continuous shower of sparks. Against the blackness it was quite like an effect in fireworks.

There was no more [illegible] in the trip than in one at the ordinary speed and the only noticeable difference was a slight [illegible] out.

Relative Values.

A curious idea as to relative values is given by the publication in the same issue of a St Paul newspaper of two local court items, one of which states that a certain railroad company has been sued for $5000 damages by the administrator of a citizen who lost his life, it is alleged by the negligence of some of the company's employes. The second item is to the effect that another railroad corporation has been sued by an engineer who wishes to obtain $20,000 as recompense for the loss of his foot, which was badly injured while he was temporarily acting as a brakeman.

Garrulous Senility.

Following are a few golden sentences from recent speeches by the democratic candidate for vice president:

"Will you kindly allow me to keep my cap on? I am afraid that this cold north wind might do me some harm if I went bareheaded, and although I am perfectly willing to uncover my head before the people I don't want to break down at the beginning of the campaign."

"Now the result of the war was to free about 4,000,000 negroes, and I am very glad they were freed, and they have increased now to about 6 000 000 or 7 000,000, or the negro is a prolific animal."

"We once had a governor in Ohio, who was a very plain-spoken man, and he spoke what he thought with sometimes singular force and used figures of speech that might shock tender ears, but which, nevertheless, conveyed weight. I speak of Governor Allen—and speaking of this thing of having an overflowing and redundant treasury that grand old man said in his magnificent way 'Why you might as well undertake to keep a powder house in hell as to have an honest government with a surplus in the treasury.'"

"Though my face is still swollen it is going down by degrees, and, like our opponents, it will shrink and shrink until health shall once more be in my head as it will be in the politics of this country."

"God knows that I would rather be at home with my dear old wife than in any office in the world, but I have been chosen by the democratic party to help fight this campaign, and I mean to do it to the best of my ability, and I hope to do it with success."

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland Oregon, September 10 1888. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

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THE UTES OF THE ROCKIES.

Negotiations For Removing the Last of the Indians From Colorado.

A Wonderful Nation Whose History Runs Back for Hundreds of Years—Their Battles During Three Centuries.

WASHINGTON, Sept 8—A historic treaty is now in progress with the Ute Indians. "The red man must go," has been the cry in Colorado for years, and congress has been obliged to take up the subject. A commission was recently appointed to treat with the Utes and it is now at their agency for that purpose. The aim of the commission is to secure the removal of the tribe into Utah. Colorado has no room for Indians, and so he will be projected into the Mormon household.

And so the red man is ever moving toward the setting sun.

The present reservation of the Southern Utes consists of a strip of land 100 miles long, and about 15 wide in Southwestern Colorado, comprising an area of about 1,500,000 acres. This reservation extends from the western boundary of Conejos county along the line of New Mexico, and up the boundary of Utah to Ouray county. Several hundred thousand acres of land is fertile, and can be utilized for agricultural purposes, and there are large tracts that can be cultivated by means of irrigation. The southern Utes number but a little over 1000. The Ignacio agency, named for the present chief of that nation is about 30 miles distant from Durango. This year these Utes have had 32 farms under cultivation, and the number would have been larger had there been a more bountiful supply of water. At the present time Thomas McCunniff is agent, G. B Holman, clerk; Wm Barnett, farmer, W von Brudenboch and George Bundict, chief herders, John Taylor, interpreter, Mrs Mary Orr teacher, Mrs Connelly, matron, and Dr E D Low, physician. Old Ignacio is chief, and the following are prominent leaders, having great influence with the Indians: Savaro, Buckskin Charley, Shoshone, Pariuse, Tapuche, Taleon, Padres, Juan-to-case, Nieve, Juartro, Mariano, Wachuputoo-quanone, Sagapittoogoo and others.

The officials issue rations at the agency once a week and there were given out last week 4486 pounds of beef, 2884 pounds of flour and a large quantity of soap, when 884 Utes presented tickets for their regular supply. Ration day is a kind of pay day for the nation's wards and many an interesting scene of frontier life is then witnessed. Chieftains, warriors, squaws and papooses are there anxious for their supply. T J Roush, the post trader, has a counter running round three sides of his store, and a Ute cannot stealthily get at goods without climbing over the counters. A strange sight is a trader's post, with its gaudy-colored goods that delight the Ute belle, blankets all kinds of cheap jewelry that tickle the red man's fancy. Around the edge of this counter these Indians will gesticulate, and talk in Ute and Spanish, for many of them can speak Spanish as fluently as a Mexican. Many a Ute will not keep his blankets or goods long, for they are great gamblers. They play numerous games of chance, and are adepts in the national game of poker. You can't tell from the stoic face of a Ute whether he holds a full hand, straight flush, or only ace high. But when he wins a pot he rakes it in with a grunt of satisfaction, and remarks to his defeated opponent in a mixture of English and Spanish "You know sabe (understand) poker." They also gamble with Mexican cards.

The Utes have been a wonderful nation. Their traditions run back several hundred years, in which there are legions of how they came down from the North. The greater part of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and Utah they held by right of conquest, and now before the rapid advance of civilization they are asked to sell the last remnant of their lands, the same they obtained by conquest, after long and bloody warfare.

Until in recent years they have been friends of the whites. The gold hunters en route to California in 1849, or those who came later in the Pike's Peak excitement, had no trouble with the Indians of the mountains. The Arapahoes and other tribes on the plains, naturally first opposed the onward tide of immigration. The Utes and the Indians of the plains were always at war, but the former having held the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains for centuries could defy any power, and the Indians of the plains were never able to wrest their mountain homes from them. The Utes like the Swiss of the Alps have been unconquerable for centuries. When the pioneers were compelled to fight their way through the tribes on the plains, the Utes regarded them in a friendly manner, for those tribes were also their enemies. For years after the pioneers came to the Rocky mountains, the Utes had quite a large band camped in Denver and often returned to this city and held their war dances in honor of many scalps taken from the Indians of the plains. The defeat of Black Kettle and the allied Indian tribes at Sand creek broke the power of all those tribes between the Rocky mountains and the Missouri river, and the rapid immigration into the mountain valleys finally aroused the Utes to the danger of their own nation, and then trouble began and in later years came the Meeker and Thornburg massacres.

Old Ouray, the great chief of the Utes, was the friend of the whites. He was one of the greatest Indian statesmen of the American continent. He saw that it was inevitable that the white men would rule and counseled his nation to peace, and many a massacre this noble old chief has prevented. His death was mourned alike by both white man and Ute. It was Ouray's peace policy, and his ability as well, that aroused the enmity and jealousy of Colorow, Piah and others who led their renegade bands. The principal tribes of the Ute nation are the Mouaches, Capotes, Tabewaches, Southern Utes, Uintahs and White River Utes.

They have made some progress in agriculture, but a good Ute farmer is a rare exception. They have herds of cattle and sheep, 5000 horses, and one family Ute owns 150 cattle and 5000 sheep and goats. There has been a government school among them for two years, taught by Mrs. Mary Orr. The largest daily attendance is about eleven, and the children are easily managed. The parents on visiting the school make more inquiries as to how much the papooses are fed than as to what they learn. Old Piah the Ute chief who recently committed suicide, once when talking about education said: "Great Spirit make the Ute, buffalo, elk, bear, antelope, deer and the birds. The Great Spirit make the sun and air, the mountains, rivers grass and trees. One is for the other, and they all go together. They are for the Ute. The Ute no sabe school. White man sabe school and need it. Ute no sabe school and don't need it. Ute sabe mountains, rivers, trees deer antelope elk, buffalo, bear. They for Ute. Great Spirit make all for Ute." The superstition of the Ute is shown in old Piah's selling the medal President Grant gave him, as soon as he learned that he was dead.

A favorite sport of the Ute is horse racing and they will gamble heavily on the result. Old Piah was the great Ute turfman. The Indians would work all kinds of schemes to beat Piah's fast horses but without success. They once went as far north as Montana, bought a fast horse and were in high glee at the thought of beating Piah's favorite racer, but they failed. Buckskin Charley having lost one of his fast horses was deeply grieved. Old Piah then presented him with one of his own. Charley was so delighted that he shed tears, and old Piah in telling the story, said "Buckskin Charley he heap cry."

Chief Ouray was also fond of the race and owned fast horses. Buckskin Jim, the hunchback, was his famous jockey and many a race he won for Ouray. Buckskin Jim was the son of Shavano and the son-in-law of Piah, having married the chief's favorite daughter, Otter Tail. A hunchback Indian is something unusual, but Buckskin Jim will ever be famous in the history of the Ute turf. The three leading men among the Southern Utes are Chief Ignacio Buckskin Charley and Savaro, ranking in influence in the order named. They have often visited Washington and are well skilled in diplomacy.

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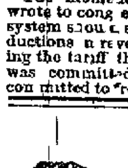
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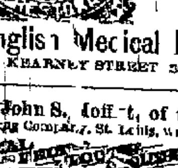
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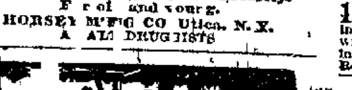


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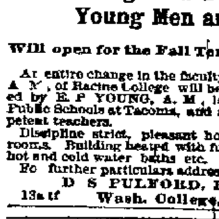
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Choice pieces of property in Portland, East Portland and suburbs. Call early and secure them.
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We have a large list of City and Suburban Property, improved and unimproved; good investment and good speculative property. Buyers would do well to call and examine our holdings before making their purchases.

HOWARD & FLOWER,
110 Second street, Fabbe Building.

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One of the finest places on Portland Heights consisting of four lots on the line of the cable railroad. Improved by new and elegant house, containing parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bath room, closets, etc on the first floor, and three fine bedrooms on the second floor, brick cellar, furnace and all modern improvements. Will be sold very reasonably. For particulars inquire of PORTLAND TRUST COMPANY OF OREGON, 63 Third Street.

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160 ACRES 10 MILES EAST OF CITY [illegible] of East Portland, near good road. Fine living springs; good soil; good timber; must be sold within 10 days, price $1100 cash. If you want an A1 investment here is your chance. H D McGUIRE, Real Estate Dealer, 1230 Fourth st, East Portland.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE TRACTS OF LAND OF FOUR and five acres each, near Mount Tabor. Inquire of GEO. A. STORY, 31 Stark street.

CHEAP LAND. TEN DOLLARS AN acre will buy a half-section thirteen miles north of Portland, near the N. P. R. R. and Vanmeter slough. Inquire of Chas. J. [illegible]key, N W cor Fourth and Morrison.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

AN EGYPTIAN OBELISK.

The "Old Roman" Receives a New Baptism in New York.

HE DELIVERS A SPEECH AT NEWARK.

An Audience of Five Thousand People Listens to His Plea for Democracy and Tariff Reform.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8. — The democracy of Newark, N. J., held a mass meeting to-night in the Bellevue avenue rink, at which Allen G. Thurman spoke. The building, which has a standing capacity of from 4000 to 5000 people, was packed to overflowing. On Judge Thurman's arrival on the platform, J. Watts Corney, chairman, called the meeting to order, and introduced the democratic candidate for the vice-presidency. The heartiest applause greeted his appearance. He spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—When I was born I was duly baptized into the Christian faith by the name of Allen G. Thurman. Many years afterwards, some enthusiastic democratic friends of mine gave me a new baptism and styled me the "Old Roman," but my republican friends of New York would improve on that for me and this morning I received a baptism as the "Egyptian Obelisk." I have seen in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, an Egyptian obelisk said to be more than 3000 years old. If I can only live as long as one of these obelisks I shall certainly see all the enemies of democracy buried beneath centuries of dust. I am engaged in a business too serious to be troubled by quips, however sharp, and witticisms however pungent.

I come here to speak to you, my friends, in New Jersey, in a serious, sober manner, as to American citizens in a year of great interest to you and our country. I came here at the request of your central committee and I came willingly, because there is no part of this whole continent in which I would rather meet my democratic friends than in New Jersey. What was done by our forefathers in the war that achieved our independence at Trenton, at Princeton and at Monmouth? Those things are fresh in my recollection, and as they made my youthful blood stir within me and thoroughly boil with devotion, to-day in this old obelisk the recollection of them sets the heart in motion. I am, therefore, glad to be with you to-night.

Now, there are not a few subjects upon which I might address you to-night; there are some in my heart that I would like to speak to you about. I should like to speak to you of the history of this great democratic party, to which I have belonged from my youth. I would like to speak to you of that party, founded by Jefferson and consolidated and maintained by Andrew Jackson, and whose interest and welfare have been so much promoted by Grover Cleveland. I would like to remind you that there is not one acre of land now within the limits of the United States beyond the original thirteen colonies, that was not obtained by democratic administrations. I would like to remind you that the thirteen colonies which achieved their independence were a comparatively narrow strip of land along the Atlantic shore, and that now this republic extends from ocean to ocean and is one of the largest, and it is the most intelligent and most powerful of all the nations on earth. I would like to recall to your recollection the fact that whenever the contest has been between the rights of the people and those who would control their rights, the democratic party has stood by the people, unflinchingly determined and not to be moved. I would like to recall to your memory such facts as these—that the removal of the property qualification and the religious test, and all that impaired the great right of the people to vote was the result of democratic legislation, inaugurated by the democratic party.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that when the spirit of knownothingism arose in this land and threatened to disfranchise every foreign born citizen and to put down all the people of a particular church, the democracy came to the rescue of liberty and religion and said the thing shall not be.

In the good old days of democratic ascendency we had an economical government economically administered. The expenses of Gen. Jackson's administration, for instance, in the course of a year did not exceed one-fourth of the expenses that have been entailed on this country in one year since the close of the rebellion. I would like to further state that this democratic party is the party that has never laid down to die; that it is naturally of free institutions and that just as long as freedom exists in America the democratic party will exist. There is no way of destroying it except by despotism, and, as long as it exists, despotism is impossible, for that party will not endure.

Passing from general observations allow me to come to some of the issues that are most sharply marked in this campaign; let me say something to you upon the tariff question so called. Our opponents are endeavoring to alarm the country by a cry of free trade. They must have a poor opinion of our intelligence of what is free trade. Free trade is unrestricted intercourse between nations, in which there are no custom houses, no duties and no taxes paid on goods imported for sale. You have an illustration of free trade in the United States. There are thirty-eight states in the Union. Between these states there is free trade. When goods are taken from New Jersey, from this great manufacturing and flourishing city of Newark, into New York, you pay no duties, and the New Yorker pays no duty on them. If you take them to Maine or California it is exactly the same thing. Between these thirty-eight states there is free trade, but there is no such thing as free trade between the United States and foreign countries, and nobody in this country advocates such free trade. That is only an example of the free trade we have here.

When a man talks about the Mills bill as a free trade bill, either he talks without wisdom or he talks with intent to deceive. Either he is an ignoramus or he is a rascal—one or the other. The present rate of duty under the existing tariff is 47 and a fraction per cent. This Mills bill reduces the rate of taxation to 42 per cent. The reduction is less than 6 per cent on this taxation and yet this reduction is called free trade. It still leaves the tariff at 42 per cent, or more than twice as much as it was before the late civil war, and yet it is talked about as a free trade bill.

Nearly all articles consumed by the people of the United States that are imported into this country have to pay this tariff, the average of which is 47 per cent and upwards. Now, who pays that tax? In the first place the importer of the goods pays it when he lands them in New York at the custom house, or at whatever other point he brings his goods to. He must pay it before he takes the goods out of the custom house. Of course, when he sells them to the wholesale merchants, he must add on the amount of this tax to the original cost of the goods, and sell them at a price just so much increased. Accordingly he adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to wholesale merchants. The wholesale merchant must sell them at the same price with his figures added to the retail merchant. This retail merchant must keep the tariff charge on his price, when he sells to his customers, so it is the man who purchases the goods who eventually pays the tariff. In all cases it is the man who uses the goods who pays this tariff duty.

We have now in the treasury over $133,000,000 drawn from the pockets of the people without the slightest necessity. It is admitted that this surplus should be reduced. There are but three ways in which it can be reduced—one is by extravagant expenditures, another by reduction of the internal revenue on whisky and tobacco against free production, and the third is by reduction of the tariff on imported articles, and that is the doctrine which the democratic party advocates.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House Finally Passes the Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the house resumed consideration of the retaliation bill and was addressed by White of New Jersey, who declared for retaliation, such as would retaliate upon the enemy and not upon the people of the United States. He believed the first section of the bill would injure the benefit of Canada and to the permanent injury of the commerce of our country and of American labor. The American working man would lose $3,250,000 a year if the provisions of the bill were carried into effect. The question came to him whether, under his oath, he should vote for a measure which he believed directly detrimental to the laboring man of his district, in behalf of what has been characterized by the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) as beating a gong and furnishing another mallet for that purpose. He would never vote for putting a mallet in the hands of any man to beat a Chinese gong, who, as he struck the gong, would necessarily hit the head of the American workingmen and American enterprise. [Applause on republican side.] He believed the bill unjust, illogical and wrong, and if he voted alone, as he probably would, he would vote against the bill.

The discussion continued at length and was participated in by O'Neill and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Lind, and Wilson thought there would be no war, but should the queen of England, forgetting the lessons taught her ancestors, in haste discharge at us one unfriendly gun, he predicted that the echo which it would awaken would not cease to reverberate before Grover Cleveland, the president of the greatest republic on the earth, would salute Charles Steward Parnell as president of the youngest republic on earth.

Lind of Minnesota said if the pending bill became a law, the president could by a single stroke of his pen reduce the value of the 40,000,000 bushels of Minnesota and Dakota wheat 7 cents on a bushel. He could enhance the exactions of the Northwestern railroads at least 2 per cent. He could rob Duluth of half her shipping. He could ruin the trade of the Twin cities, the pride of Minnesota and of the Northwest. He could cripple the enterprising men of the Northwest.

Cochrane of New York, referring to the speech of Hill of Illinois, said the gentleman from Illinois had charged the representatives of the government in the treaty negotiations with betrayal of American rights. He said the introduction of the Mills bill and the vote by which it passed was a betrayal secretly entered into and carried out almost with treason. The gentleman from Illinois knew that the official acts of Grover Cleveland needed no explanation to the country. It would not do at this stage of the campaign to attempt to manufacture campaign thunder of this character. He adopted the declaration of the gentleman from Missouri (O'Neill) that the message was a campaign document, and it was a great one because it appealed to the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The gentleman on the other side might say that President Cleveland was not a great man. No one would dare deny that he was honest, and that he was a great man in the eyes of the country, not because he was the possessor of quatities which lifted him above all others, but because he was a noble type of the American citizen. The republicans had their uncrowned king. They had their shepherd of the people, but before the American people at the ballot box, he had been vanquished by a simple type of the American citizen Grover Cleveland.

Bayne of Pennsylvania said the president wanted more power, that he might throw on to the Canadian railways traffic amounting to perhaps $30,000,000 and take it away from New England railways, and a member of the "kitchen cabinet," a director of the Canadian Pacific, and a man whose fortune would be advanced by the gift of that traffic, came here and made a four hours' speech in support of the object to be subserved. The message of the president was nothing more than an effort to create a diversion from tariff issue and in favor of some new issue, which the administration sadly needed at this time, but which would not rescue it from the oblivion and defeat which awaited it in November.

Henderson of Iowa said Grover Cleveland might be a democratic type of American morals and American citizenship, but for him he would not point the young men of America to him as a model—the man who was now bursting with the war spirit and had hired a substitute when the land was in battle.

McMillan—Where was Blaine?

Henderson, disregarding the interruption, proceeded, and declared that the model American for 60,000,000 Americans was Benjamin Harrison.

The debate having ceased, White of New York moved to recommit the bill to the committee on foreign affairs with instructions to strike out the first section, but the motion was lost without division. The bill was then passed; yeas 174 nays 4, the negatives being Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White of New York. Adjourned.

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Probable Effect of the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Lieutenant Commander H. E. Nichols, of the navy, who has just returned from a six months' visit among the Aleutian islands, Seal or Pribyoff group and other islands of Behring sea has been there on business, and the result of his work will be published by the coast geodetic survey, under Prof. Davidson's direction. "The Coast Pilot of Southeastern Alaska" will be revised and re-edited by Lieutenant Nichols, and an entirely new work "The Coast Pilot for Western Alaska" will be compiled. From the end of the long Alaskan peninsula to Atton Island, which belongs more to Asia than to America, and all through the Aleutian group, Captain Nichols traveled.

The rapid decrease of the native tribes is one of the things that especially impressed him. To ethnologists these natives have always been a puzzle. They are not Esquimaux; they are not Chinese; they are not American Indians; yet they comprise the characteristics of all, with some features of the Caucasian, as shown in the Russian nation. Their geographical limits have ever been confined to the Aleutian group, the end of the Alaskan peninsula, Kodiak and two or three islands of Behring sea. Like the aborigines of North America, like the Kanakas of Hawaii, their race has been demoralizing with the advance of higher civilization.

Entire villages of the dead were found on St. Lawrence island by Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Corwin, a few years ago. Dissipation was the reported cause of this wholesale death, but subsequently a contagious disease was found to be the destroyer.

During the past summer an epidemic of pneumonia has been ravaging whole districts. On the island of St. Paul alone, where only a few natives are kept to aid in the work of the Alaska Commercial Company's agency, twenty men have died during six months.

Capt. Nichols made his headquarters at Ounalaska. Thence he went east and west, north and south, among the various inlets and islands in the Alaska Company's steamers, which make regular trips to the different agencies.

There was more shipping at Ounalaska at one time in July than ever before in its history. The Dora, Thetis, Bear, the cutters Corwin and Rush, the steam whaling tender Jennie and some sailing craft were all in port at once. The Thetis brought up Gov. Swineford of Alaska, and that official, at last reports, was in a steamer in the region about Point Barrow, where the whalers were lost last month. The governor is on an inspection tour among the Alaska Company's agencies, concerning which it will be remembered he said many uncomplimentary things in his last report to President Cleveland.

The codfishing grounds examination showed, are almost boundless in extent. Vessels that now go in great numbers all along the coast south of the peninsula, the Chounagin islands and even to the middle of the Aleutian group, have no difficulty in quickly securing large cargoes.

FROM ASTORIA.

The British Bark Cumbrian Goes Ashore—Chinese Pawnbroker Robbed.

ASTORIA, Sept. 8.—A British iron bark went ashore inside Clatsop spit at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is supposed to be the Cumbrian, loaded with railroad iron from Maryport, England. Two tugs—the Donald and Escort—had hold of her at the time she struck. Her heel first swung around. All sails were clewed up at the time. Her masts shook when she struck. It was about half-tide. It is thought she will get off at high water. She is well in between buoy No. 6 and Fort Stevens.

A Chinese pawnbroker, Kong Wing, was robbed of $801 last night. The thief cut a hole through a door where two Chinamen slept, then crawled under a bunk and cut another hole through the wall into the next room, where two more slept, one of whom slept on the safe which was unlocked. The burglar got $800 and escaped undetected. No clue to the party, but he was evidently a Chinaman.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

A Quarrel Which May Have a Fatal Termination.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 8.—John Corliss, packmaster at the garrison, and William Fenstenmaker, driver of the ambulance, quarreled this evening about the team and Corliss struck Fenstenmaker, whereupon the latter drew a knife and cut Corliss across the bowels, the blade penetrating the intestines. The wounded man was taken to the post hospital, where the surgeon pronounced the wound very dangerous. Blood issued from Corliss's mouth while the wound was being dressed. Fenstenmaker was arrested and placed under $1000 bonds for appearance at the preliminary examination. He had not secured bonds at last accounts.

FROM SALEM.

Stricken With Paralysis—Advance in Wheat—Newly Appointed Notaries.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Eliza Cox, a well-known Marion county pioneer, and widow of Joseph Cox, was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning and is now lying at the point of death at her home in this city.

Wheat took another advance to 75 cents here to-day. Nearly 13,000 bushels per day are being brought in from the surrounding country.

Gov. Pennoyer has appointed the following notaries public: H. Stevenson, Baker City; D. W. Bailey, Pendleton; R. L. Sabin, G. W. Pittock, Portland; S. N. Poole, Middleton.

FROM SPOKANE FALLS.

The Annual Fair and Race Meeting a Complete Failure.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 8.—The second annual fair and race meeting of the Washington & Idaho Association closed to-day. That exhibition in itself has proved a rank failure. The hundreds who have visited the grounds unanimously acknowledge that apart from the fruit exhibit from Lewiston and a display of horses and cattle, there was nothing of importance to be seen. The association, however, is in its infancy and hopes to make amends for failure this trip by giving a better exhibition in the future. The races were the only worthy feature of the week's programme. Lot Slocum, the California trotter, to-day lowered his record of 2:20 by three seconds. Hilton won the free-for-all and Clataw captured the second race.

FROM TACOMA.

The Men Who Burglarized Gross Bros.' Store Confess.

TACOMA, Sept. 8.—It was found to-day that the men who robbed Gross Bros.' store had engaged a room here over the Casino theater, the rent for which had been paid until Monday. Search was made, and several rolls of satin and cloth found. The men give their names and ages as follows: Henry Cohen, 20 years; Henry Myers, 19; E. Ryder, 19, and Johnny Connelly, 17. The first two confess, but declare that the latter two had nothing to do with the robbery. They admit the names given are not their own, and refuse to tell where they are from. They expect to serve a term of years for the affair, but treat it all as quite a good joke. They say they deserve their fate for blundering so, but excuse this on the plea of a first attempt. They are evidently of good family.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

The War Department Will Hereafter Patronize Home Industries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The acting secretary of war has issued the following circular: It is hereby directed that hereafter the chiefs of bureaus of the war department shall cause to be stated in all advertisements for proposals for furnishing supplies needed by or under the war department, that preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, the conditions of quality and price—including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon—being equal, and further, that no contracts be awarded for furnishing articles of foreign introduction or manufacture when an article of suitable quality of domestic production or manufacture can be obtained.

A UNIQUE DELEGATION.

A Glee Club of 100 Young Ladies Calls on Gen. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Among the callers on Gen. Harrison to-day were Maj. J. E. Bradley and Capt. T. C. Bailey of Salt Lake, on their way to the annual encampment at Columbus. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison to-night received one of the most unique delegations that has yet called at their home. It was a glee club of 100 young ladies and misses ranging in age from five to fifteen years. The club had been drilled for the occasion by Miss Florence Shilling, captain of the Young Ladies Harrison and Morton Club.

SCOTT DECLINES.

He Refuses to Accept the Renomination for Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Congressman W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania will not serve another term in congress. He wrote a letter to his constituents some two months ago, declining to be a candidate, but the convention chose to disregard his wish and renominated him. He now says he has no intention of doing anything different from what he said in his letter, and he would stand by it. His health is poor.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Belief that the Republicans Will Have 10,000 to 20,000 Majority.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—News received by the republican national committee from Maine leads to the belief that the republican majority next Wednesday will be between 10,000 and 20,000. The new legislature will select a successor to Senator Frye.

Hamberg Out on Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The supreme court to-day granted a writ of probable cause in the case of Simon Hamberg, who was recently convicted of swindling F. M. Parker, an Oregon farmer, out of $9000, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $19,000, making his full term of imprisonment fifty-three years in case of non-payment of the fine. The supreme court fixed Hamberg's bail at $7500.

Increased Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — Representative Hermann has succeeded in obtaining an increase of mail service to six times per week from North Yamhill to Tillamook, in Oregon, to take effect from October 1, 1888.

All traces of scrofula are expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Mexican Salve has no equal. Try it. Price 25 cents.

★How a Skilled Workman★

Found Assistance Outside of His Craft— Desiring to benefit others who may suffer as I did, I relate my experience. I am a coppersmith by trade, and enjoyed robust health all my life until the year 1880, when I was

TAKEN WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Whether it was from drinking hard water, or from a strain, or from exposure I cannot say.

I saw the advertisment of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Rondout, N. Y. I bought a bottle of the medicine, and when I had taken it I was decidedly better. I continued its use and am

NOW PERMANENTLY WELL

for this was over four years ago, and I have never had a single symptom of the disease since. Dr. Kennedy is free to tell any one far and wide that I was cured of Kidney Disease by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. And I recommend its use to every one afflicted. GEO. NESSENTHALER, Chester, Pa.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Or., Agents.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

FRED'S MILL, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.—The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: One of my children was troubled with rheumatism and boils for about two years. We gave her various kinds of medicine, but without profit, and began to despair of curing her at all. I was persuaded to try your Swift's Specific. After she had used several bottles the disease all disappeared, and she is now a hale, hearty and healthy girl twelve years old. Another child has just become afflicted in the same way, and I am using the S. S. S. and anticipate a prompt and permanent cure. N. C. WAGGONER.

RICH HILL, MO., July 7, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Our little girl when but three weeks old broke out with eczema. We tried the prescriptions from several good doctors, but without any special benefit. We tried S. S. S., and by the time one bottle was gone, her head began to heal, and by the time she had taken six bottles she was completely cured. Now she has a full and heavy head of hair—a robust, hearty child. I feel it but my duty to make this statement. Respectfully, H. T. SHOBE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In 1887 I contracted blood poison, and at once sought a physician, who treated me for several months. By his advice I went to Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., where his course of treatment was carefully observed. I recovered, as I thought, but the next spring pimples began to appear on my face and body. These gradually increased to sores and running ulcers. I was advised to try S. S. S., and immediately after taking it I commenced to improve; slowly at first, but more rapidly afterwards, and soon nothing remained to tell of my trouble. My blood is now thoroughly cleansed, and my system free from taint, and I owe my present condition—a perfect cure—to your medicine. I cheerfully give this statement that others who have suffered as I have may reap the same benefit. HARDY M. BURT, 24 West Ninth St.

HOMER, LA., May 26, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: About two years ago my general health gave way entirely. I was so debilitated that I almost despaired of ever feeling well again. All that the physicians done for me brought no permanent relief. Friends insisted that I should give S. S. S. a fair trial, although I thought it would be throwing away money. After taking a thorough course, my health and strength returned, and I must say that S. S. S. alone cured me, as I discarded all others while using it. As a tonic I can most heartily recommend it; for general debility, it certainly is a specific. W. F. BRIDGES, J. P.

HOMER, LA.—I know Mr. W. F. Bridges, and will say that his statement is correct. JOSEPH SHELTON, Druggist.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible] & [illegible] SPECIALISTS.

Offices in the ARLINGTON, 163 Second St. NEAR Cor. of Morrison, PORTLAND, OR.

POSITIVELY CURE

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lassitude, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden; SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, eradicated without the use of mercury, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Pimples, Ulcers, Pain in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high-colored or milky, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

To Young and Middle-Aged Men.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice which brings Organic Weakness, destroying both mind and body, and with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL Strictures cured. Removal complete. Proof indisputable.

DR. VINTON addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

Dr. Liebig & Co. will have offices for free consultation at the Holton House, September 23d to September 28, 1888.

LOST HEALTH — DR. LIEBIG'S Wonderful German Invigorator.

TRIAL Bottle SENT FREE.

The reason thousands cannot get cured of chronic, Private and Special complaints, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, loss of Manhood and the other diseases is owing to a complication called prostatorrhea, with Hyperæsthesia, which requires special treatment. Dr. Liebig's Invigorator is the only positive cure for Prostatorrhea. Price of Invigorator, $2; case of six bottles, $10; half-sized bottles, half price.

Dr. Liebig & Co. for nearly a quarter of a century have made an exclusive specialty of diseases of men. Disease, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured, recent cases in a few days; inveterate cases skillfully treated; charges moderate.

Electric belts free to patients. Consultation free. Call or address 400 Geary st., S. F., Cal. Private entrance, 405 Mason street. dsitdtw

PLUMMER & BYERLEY Druggists and Chemists, And Dealers in

ESTD 1862.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co's Cigars. Corner of First and Main Sts., Portland.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GIANT [illegible]

STRONGEST [illegible]

Nervous, Tired Women Cured by Food.

Nervous exhaustion comes from mal-nutrition of the nerves. A noted scientist has discovered that if the albumen, which feeds the nerves, is not fully digested to the consistence of water, it cannot be absorbed by them; hence starvation and exhaustion. Consequently they are nourished only in proportion to the ability of the stomach to prepare their food, which is the most difficult of all the foods to digest, as it must be perfectly done. Not one stomach in five can prepare a sufficient quantity. Hitherto artificial digestion has only been able to digest it fine enough for the blood, which only circulates in the muscles and bones. Three years ago this was overcome, and as now made has cured a large number of cases of paralysis and cures the nervous and tired in a few hours. The preparation is sold at the druggists as Moxie Nerve Food for 50 cents a quart bottle. 23a3m

DR. WARREN'S YERBA BUENA BITTERS.

A lady writes, "Hardly a day within the last five years that I had not suffered agonies indescribable; one doctor said my liver was torpid; another that I had dyspepsia; another that my heart's action was somewhat irregular—they all wrote prescriptions, but I continued to suffer until I was persuaded to begin taking your Yerba Buena Bitters. I am now free from pain, and realize once more the pleasure of living."

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

MARKETS.

JOHN EUPEN, BUTCHER AND PACKER. Supplies families with all the finest meats in the market. 206 Washington st., Portland, Or.

PACIFIC MARKET. M. M. SPAULDING, THOS. PAPWORTH. SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON. Central Market.........33 First Street. Wholesale Butcher and Packer. Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING. (Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.) Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN, Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. 61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

O'SHEA BROS., Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

CYCLONE!

The fast and elegant ALBINA boat will hereafter leave the foot of PINE ST.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Albina—6:30 A. M., 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12 M., 12:30, P. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10, 11:00, 11:30.

Leave Portland—6:45 A. M., 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45, 12:15, P. M., 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15, 11:45.

SUNDAYS—First trip at 8, from Albina. Saturday night and Sunday night the last boat from Albina 1:00; from Portland, 12:15.

Landing at Portland, foot of Pine st., north side; Albina, north end of Montgomery dock near sawmill.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone!

Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.

Leave Portland.		Leave Astoria.	
Sunday	8 A.M.	Monday	6:00 A.M.
Tuesday	7 A.M.	Tuesday	3:00 P.M.
Wednesday	7:00 A.M.	Wednesday	7:00 P.M.
Thursday	11:30 P.M.	Friday	7:00 P.M.
Saturday	7 A.M.	Saturday	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

Direct to Tansy Point every trip except Sunday. Close connections at Astoria with Gen. Canby on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Fare to Astoria, $1; round trip, $1 60. Fare to Tansy Point and return, $2. Fare to Ilwaco and return, $2. All tickets good until September 30, 1888.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound; at Portland with the O. & C. R. R. and Westside trains, P. & W. V. R. R., Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

SUNDAY DAYS. [partly illegible]

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

To Southern Portland, Fulton Park, Palatine Hill, Riverdale and White House at 5 50, 7:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:45, 5:00, 6:40, 8:30 and 10:30 P. M. To Oswego, 5:50, 7:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:45, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

Return tickets, good for ten days, 15 and 25 cents. Commutation rates, five and ten cents each way, issued to residents only at these places in monthly tickets.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TRAINS.

Leave at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, arrive at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All trains start from foot of Jefferson street only. WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Seattle A. M. Port Townsend and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portland by sleeper P. M.	Leave Tacoma A. M.	Due back Victoria and Port Townsend	Due at Tacoma	Due at Portland 8 A. M.
Str Umatilla, July 13	Str G. W. Elder, July 18	July 17	July 19	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1
Str Umatilla, July 27	Str Ancon, Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15
Str Mexico, Aug. 4	Str Idaho, Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Str Umatilla, Aug. 10	Str G. W. Elder, Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
Str Umatilla, Aug. 24	Str Ancon, Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12
Str Umatilla, Sept. 21	Str G. W. Elder, Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Str Umatilla, Oct. 5	Str Ancon, Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Str Umatilla, Oct. 19	Str G. W. Elder, Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 25	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
Str Umatilla, Nov. 2	Str Ancon, Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Elder from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, to arrive on previous day. [illegible]

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

STR. GEN. MILES

Will leave Astoria every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the arrival of the night boats from Portland.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR, DIRECT.

Fare including meals	$5 00
Freights from Portland	5 00
Freights from Astoria	4 00

Freight on mill feed $1 less per ton.

The "Gen. Miles" has been fitted out with several Pullman berths, and having large power, has extra speed, and is the only steamer on this route that never lays out at sea over night, usually making the trip from Columbia to Gray's Harbor bar in four hours, and from Astoria to Aberdeen from 7 to 9 hours.

The STEAMER "DOLPHIN" will leave Astoria for Bay Center, South Bend and North River, on Shoalwater Bay, every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland, or Y. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OREGON CITY, OSWEGO, MILWAUKIE. Str. LATONA from Taylor st. daily 10 A. M., 4 P. M.; Sunday 10 A. M., 5:45 P. M. From Oregon City daily 7:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; Sunday 8 A. M., 4 PM.

INSURANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY AND LICENSE.

STATE OF OREGON—INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, SALEM, OR., Aug. 2, 1888.

It Is Hereby Certified, That there has been filed in this office a sworn statement showing that the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of Portland, Oregon, has the requisite amount of paid up capital invested in compliance with the terms and provisions of an act entitled "An Act to License and Regulate Insurance Business in the State of Oregon," passed at the Fourteenth Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, February 17th, 1887, and that the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is possessed of and maintains the reinsurance reserve required by said act.

I do therefore Certify, That the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is duly authorized to transact Fire Insurance Business in the state of Oregon, in accordance with the laws thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the state of Oregon, the day and year first above written. GEO. W. McBRIDE, Secretary of State and Ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. [partly illegible]

Capital Stock, $500,000.

F. E. BEACH	President
WM. McRALL	Vice President
J. A. STROWBRIDGE	Treasurer
L. B. TOWNSEND	Supt. of Agencies
W. F. BROWNTON	Secretary
GEO. VINCENT	Asst. Secretary

Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate

9 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Removed to 36 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO., Fire and Marine, Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL . . . $750,000.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	$2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	275,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from Mercury; containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company OF OREGON.

No. 69 Third Street Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interests, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES	President
H. L. PITTOCK	Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN	Secretary

SAVINGS BANK.

The Northwest Loan and Trust Co.

No. 15 Stark St., Portland, Oregon. (Capital, ...$150,000.)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

This company is authorized by its charter to: Execute trusts of every description;

Act as Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Executor and Administrator, or in any other fiduciary capacity;

Assume the care of real estate, collect rents, interests, dividends, etc.;

Receipt for wills, and keep them safely without charge;

All trust funds kept separate and apart from the other assets of the company;

Money loaned on improved real estate.

PARTIAL LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS:

Geo. H. Williams	W. W. Thayer
Geo. B. Markle, Jr	E. D. Shattuck
Jas. K. Kelly	W. H. Holcomb
Theo. Wygant	C. A. Alisky
J. H. Smith	A. C. A. Perkes
Richard Williams	S. B. Willey
H. L. Pittock	Van B. DeLashmutt
H. Thielsen	D. S. Tuthill
D. F. Sherman	Chas. E. Sitton
Herbert Bradley	A. E. Borthwick
W. Mackenzie	J. Thorburn Ross
Boell Lamberson	P. D. Chamberlain
E. C. Wheeler, E. Portland	Benj. Miller, Philadelphia
Benj. Douglass, New York	David Bennett King, N. Y.

The German Savings and Loan Society OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LOANS MONEY

At LOW RATE OF INTEREST on City and Suburban Property and on Improved Farms.

14aimt) B. GOLDSMITH, Agent, 114 First st.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice-Presid'nt. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent. Transacts a General Banking Business. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes rented on easy terms.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)

LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.

8jtlm R. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

Commercial National Bank, OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President	D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President	R. M. WADE
Cashier	R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier	H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital	$2,425,000
Reserve	500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check, also in special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business. INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

The Oregon National Bank, OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN . . . $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT	President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR	Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN	Cashier

Merchants National Bank, PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President	JAMES STEEL
Vice-President	J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier	I. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS	4	per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5	per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½	per cent.
ONE YEAR	6	per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank, OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice-President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier	H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve, . . $2,375,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad Street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street. W. MACINTOSH, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID	President
WM. LOWE	Acting Cashier

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice-President. H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank, OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays):

Leave Albany...1:30 P. M. Leave Yaquina 6:45 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1:40 P. M. Leave Corvallis 10:35 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 5:30 P. M. Arrive Albany 11:10 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's. Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran.	From Yaquina.
Willamette Val'y	September....1	September....7
Willamette Val'y	September....13	September....19
Willamette Val'y	September....23	

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY! NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running Passenger Trains, Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge), Luxurious Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c).

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10:40 A. M. and 2 A. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 5:05 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G street daily at 11:05 A. M. and 2 A. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 6:15 P. M. and 8:30 A. M. connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco, 39 hours. California Express Trains run Daily between PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:45 A. M.
San Francisco	7:00 P. M.	Portland	10:50 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday.)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8:05 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:30 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Portland and Corvallis—Mail Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipments the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Two trains daily leaving Bridge Depot at 11:00 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. The 11:00 A. M. train connects at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2:40 P. M. train runs through to Farmington, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City; connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 9:20 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
Columbia..Sept.	1, 13	State......Sept.	4, 16, 28
Oregon....Sept.	5, 17, 29	Columbia..Sept.	8
State.......Sept.	9, 21	Oregon....Sept.	12, 24
Elder......Sept.	25	Elder......Sept.	20

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaska, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 3:00 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WALK-OVER FOR SALT LAKE.

The Mormon Baseballists Do Up the Willamettes With Their Hands Down.

The East Portlanders Play a Very Poor Game—Miserable Playing by McCarty, Bailey and Neal Helped to Cause the Defeat.

East Portland's aggregation of ball tossers, flushed with Saturday's success, strutted out upon the field at Clinton & McCoy's grounds yesterday, like so many tail-spread peacocks. The same lot of ball players left the grounds in a manner resembling so many spanked babies.

Nearly 3000 people saw the game. It was a typical Sunday crowd and every good play received merited applause. The many young fellows from Salt Lake had numerous admirers in the multitude, and they were cheered and coached and applauded at every turn. They deserved it all, too, for they gave as fine an exhibition of scientific baseball playing as has ever been seen in Oregon.

The Willamettes had many friends in the crowd, but their playing was so poor that their admirers were kept busy apologizing rather than applauding.

LOTS OF MONEY STAKED.

Betting was in favor of the visitors, generally on even terms, with odds occasionally. Several bets were made that the winning team would make more runs in any two innings than the losers would during the entire game. One wager was made on the basis that the winners would make more runs in one inning than the losers would in nine. Both propositions, it will be seen by reference to the score, were productive of coin to those who took the affirmative side.

It is estimated that several thousand dollars changed hands on the result. This is not surprising, considering that the East Portlanders backed the home team heavily, while the Portlanders and the visitors and their friends staked their coin on the Utah champions.

NEW FEATURE IN UMPIRING.

With the exception of two or three confusions in the matter of balls and strikes Mr. Ford's umpiring was faultless and was highly satisfactory to the spectators. He adopted a feature prevalent among Eastern umpires, which was a very good move, viz: That of taking position behind the pitcher when there is a man on base.

In this way he was able to keep a better look-out for balls and strikes than if stationed behind the bat, and besides, he was enabled to watch bases closely when there were players on bases. His decisions, therefore, partook more than ever of the nature of observation at close range, and the crowd regarded it in a better light than if the umpire had been in the conventional position.

In the seventh inning Edwards's arm was hurt by being hit by the ball at first base, and he was compelled to retire, Margretts taking his place in the field.

THE BATTERIES OF THE NINES.

For a battery the Mormons presented Barker, who played left field Saturday, and Straub, the regular catcher. Barker is an effective, deliberate pitcher, and studies well before delivering the ball. He takes a splendid position in the box. With the exception of giving one man a base on balls, his playing was without error. Straub supported him in good shape.

Tom Parrott and Turnbull were in the points for the home nine. Their work was good, as usual, but they were poorly supported by the rest of the nine. Parrott kept the Mormons down to [illegible] scattering hits, only one of which counted for two bases. Bad playing by the infielders and outfielders gave the game to the Salt Lakers.

MISERABLE PLAYING.

Neal lost all the laurels which he had won in Saturday's game. It seemed as if he could not hold the ball when he got it in his hands. He made three errors, fumbles of thrown balls, and once he recovered himself in time to save another error.

His miserable playing was only equaled by the manner in which Bailey covered second base, or rather the way in which he did not play the position. He started the error-making in the first inning by muffing Blanchard's high fly. In addition he did fumbling and wild throwing throughout the game.

McCarty's bad playing in center field was a surprise. Generally he does good work, but yesterday he dropped an easy fly and got all tangled up in a grounder.

GOOD FIELDING BY THE VISITORS.

The feature of the game was the fielding of the Utah champions. But one fielding error was made, Blanchard's fumble of Platt's throw to catch McCarty in the fourth inning, the other two being a battery error. Barker gave Turnbull a base on balls.

Blanchard made a good long hit in the fifth inning. He lifted the second ball pitched over the left-field fence, but owing to ground rules he was allowed only two bases.

In the eighth Fleucken, McAndries and Blanchard made a neat double play. Drummond got a ball where he wanted it, and whizzed a hot liner past McAndries into right field. He stayed on first until Bailey hit short to Fleucken who cut him off at second. McAndries whirled the ball to first in time to nail the Willamettes second baseman.

THE WAY OF THE GAME.

The Mormons began scoring early in the game.

In the first inning Blanchard popped up a high fly which Bailey dropped as if it were a ton of lead. He then stole second and scored on Neal's inexcusable muff of W. Parrott's throw to catch McAndries at first. McAndries ran to second on the error and stole third, and waited there for developments. Straub, the next batsman bunted the ball to Tom Parrott, whose throw to first was fumbled, McAndries scoring on the error. Matthias fouled out to T. Parrott, Fleucken was sent to first on called balls and Edwards and Barker struck out.

Platts opened the second with a vicious grounder to Buchtel, who was doubled up in an effort to stop the ball and rolled in the dust. Platts stole second clean, and was advanced to third on McCarty's muff of Blanchard's high fly, and came in on McAndries' sacrifice hit to Buchtel, forcing Blanchard out at third. Castone fanned out, and Straub fouled out to Tom Parrott.

It was one, two, three in the third and fourth.

The score stood three to one when Blanchard came to the front in the fifth inning. His best effort was a high fly which fell outside the left-field fence. It was good for a home run, but the ground rules governing the case permitted but two bases. After two strikes had been called on him McAndries lined a grounder inside the foul lines, which was too far out of the way for Neal to handle in time to put him out, and Blanchard scampered to third. Straub's high fly was cared for by Kerns, but before the ball could be returned to the infield Blanchard scored. Matthias and Fleucken wound up the inning by striking out.

Two errors by Bailey and Neal's muff of Buchtel's throw to nail Castone were productive of two runs in the sixth.

McAndries was first at the bat in the seventh and whacked a safe hit into left field. He stole second by a scratch and fumbles by W. Parrott, and McCarty let him score.

This was the last of the scoring by Salt Lake.

HOW EAST PORTLAND FARED.

The Willamettes' end of the story is easily told.

During the first three innings not a man got as far as first base. The weak hits made off Barker were easily taken in by the visitors. Six of the nine batsmen fanned out.

In the fourth Buchtel revived East Portland's drooping hopes with a liner which fitted by Platts. Flushed by success Frank essayed to steal second. He made a beautiful slide and Straub an equally beautiful throw, and for a moment all that could be seen around the second bag was a cloud of dust. Cheers and hisses greeted Umpire Ford's decision, "Out." All hope seemed gone when Kerns fanned air. McCarty drove a cannon ball at Platts, who gathered it in, but Blanchard dropped the throw. Straub threw too high to catch him at second and he advanced to third on the error. McCarty scored on a passed ball and the Willamettes' admirers [illegible] loose and yelled themselves hoarse for about five minutes.

That ended East Portland's run getting. The remainder of their part of the game was void of interest, they going out in rapid order.

THE SCORE.

SALT LAKES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Blanchard, 1st b.	5	2	1	13	1	
McAndries, 2d b.	5	2	2	2	4	[illegible]
Straub, c.	5	0	0	11	5	
Matthias, c. f.	5	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Fleucken, s. s.	4	0	0	1	3	[illegible]
Edwards, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	
Barker, p.	4	0	0	0	14	
Platts, 3d b.	4	2	0	0	8	
Castone, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	
Totals	40	7	3	27	28	[illegible]
WILLAMETTES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
W. Parrott, 3d b.	4	0	0	2	2	
Buchtel, s. s.	4	0	1	2	3	
Kerns, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	[illegible]
McCarty, c. f.	3	1	0	0	1	[illegible]
T. Parrott, p.	3	0	0	1	13	[illegible]
Drummond, r. f.	3	0	1	0	0	[illegible]
Bailey, 2d b.	3	0	[illegible]	2	4	[illegible]
Neal, 1st b.	3	0	1	8	0	[illegible]
Turnbull, c.	2	0	1	10	6	[illegible]
Totals	29	1	4	27	23	12

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Salt Lakes	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	—7
Willamettes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Salt Lakes 1.
First base on errors—Salt Lakes 10, Willamettes [illegible].
First base on called balls—Salt Lakes 1, Willamettes 1.
Struck out—By Barker 11, by Parrott 11.
Two-base hits—Neal, Blanchard.
Stolen bases—Blanchard, McAndries 4, Straub, Fleucken, Platts, Castone.
Double plays—Fleucken, McAndries and Blanchard.
Passed balls—Straub 2, Turnbull 1.
Wild pitches—Parrott 1.
Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.
Umpire—Charles D. Ford.

WESTERN UNIONS VS. ALBINAS.

A nine from the Western Union telegraph office played a seven-inning game with the Albinas yesterday, and defeated them by a score of 17 to 16. The grounds were new and rough and the outfield was not cleared of weeds, rendering fielding difficult, which accounts for the large score. The Albina boys were dressed in neat suits. The Western Unions will appear in uniform at their next game. Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Western Unions	2	0	7	4	4	0	*	—17
Albinas	3	0	3	5	0	0	5	—16

CALIFORNIA FOR HARRISON.

Neither the Merchants, Laborers Nor Miners Want Free Trade.

Mr. Hartson Thinks the Golden State Will Return Six Republican Congressmen—Wonderful Change of Sentiment.

Hon. Chancellor Hartson, a retired banker of Napa, Cal., and formerly a state senator in the California legislature, was at the Esmond yesterday. He is making a pleasure tour of the Northwest. Speaking to an OREGONIAN reporter as to the political outlook in California, he said:

"To me it looks very hopeful. I favor protection and the election of Gen. Harrison to be president of the United States. I believe he is in all respects superior to Grover Cleveland; he is a good representative of the republican party and its principles and ought to be elected. So you see it is a very clear thing with me. I think California will go largely republican this fall."

"For what cause?"

"The tariff has much to do with it; in fact it is the only issue. The superiority of Gen. Harrison over Grover Cleveland ought to be sufficient to determine the whole question. There are no local issues to disturb the general result."

"California will have other elections beside the presidential election, will it not?"

"It will elect members of congress and members of the legislature. California has six congressmen and I think a republican will be returned from every district. At present there are two democrats among our delegation in the house, Biggs and Thompson who represent the two northern districts. As wool raising is carried on to some extent in this portion of the state, they will have a hard time of it if they try to convince the sheepmen that the democratic party does not mean free trade. The chances are very bright that their seats in the next congress will be occupied by republicans."

"What is the sentiment of California on the tariff question?"

"Among practical business men there is but one sentiment, and that is in favor of the protection of American industries. Gen. Harrison will not be hurt by his record on the Chinese question. His record is more favorable than Grover Cleveland's, and consequently as against Cleveland he should be the choice of American citizens. Until the wages of our American workmen correspond with those of European workmen it is folly to talk free trade. It would result in the destruction of all our industries and generally in turmoil and labor riots.

WONDERFUL CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.

W. R. Bentley, an old newspaper man of Oakland, Cal., is also staying at the Esmond.

"The result in California will be a great surprise to the democrats," he said. "Within the past three weeks I have been through many of the mountain counties of the state and found a rapidly changing sentiment in favor of Gen. Harrison. I have visited Amador, El Dorado, Tuolumne, Calaveras and other counties. These counties, in which the republican and democratic vote has previously been about evenly divided will give a four to one vote in favor of Harrison this year, and some counties which went for Cleveland in 1884 will vote solidly against him in November. It is something wonderful, this revolution in sentiment, but nevertheless it is a fact. I found the miners strong for the republican nominee. Nine out of ten of those whom I met will vote for Harrison, where four years ago the case was just the opposite. What is the cause of the change? Why, nothing could be plainer. Surely the miners do not want to have their wages cut down to a foreign level."

RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

Fortunate Escape of a Young Couple From What Might Have Been a Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George E. Hobson hired a horse and buggy from a livery stable on Sixth street, between Washington and Stark, and went out driving with Miss Stark, who resides on E street. While driving through the City park the horse, which was bothered by the flies, switched his tail over the reins and becoming alarmed, ran away. At the corner just above the spring the buggy was upset, throwing the occupants out. Miss Stark was rendered unconscious by the fall, but on being taken to Mrs. Spillman's place in the park, soon recovered and it is thought was not seriously injured. Mr. Hobson, who used his utmost endeavors to preserve his companion from injury, received some scratches on his face and was considerably bruised. The vehicle was dragged some distance on its side and considerably damaged.

HE WANTED A POLICEMAN.

When One Came He Talked of Betting on a Baseball Game.

Ed. Lyons tells of a joke perpetrated by a wag at Pendleton before the baseball game began the other day. The crowd was beginning to grow impatient, but there was a sudden lull in their racket when the wag arose and excitedly inquired for an officer.

"Is there a policeman on the grounds," he cried, looking in four different directions at the same time for a star.

Silence encompassed the assemblage for a moment, and all eyes were centered on a man who hastily elbowed his way through the crowd to where the fellow was standing.

"What do you want?" he asked when he found his man.

"Are you a policeman?" inquired the wag, cooly.

"Yes, sir."

"How do you want to bet on the game?"

The peal of laughter that followed was mistaken in Baker City for a thunder storm.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

American Magazine, September, for sale by G. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

THE TIME DRAWING NEAR.

All Indications, Including Weather, Seem Favorable for the Races.

Some of the Horses Already on the Ground—The Preparations for the Event—Transportation Facilities—Ferry at Riverview.

The advance guard of the race horses arrived yesterday and took up their quarters at City View park. At noon yesterday a special train of ten or twelve cars left Spokane, bringing most of the remainder. Two of the best stables of runners, and some of the noted trotters are already at the track. A reporter visited the park yesterday and found preparations moving rapidly forward.

HORSES NOW ON THE GROUND.

Among the noted trotters now at City View are Palestina, Fred Hambleton, Van Tromp, Hambleton, Decoration Day, Susie S, Kitty Ham, Dell A, Marion, Maud Knox, Kitty Lynch, Oleander, Seven Oaks, Buccaneer, Democrat.

Early yesterday morning Bybee's and Whitmore's hostlers began unloading their horses from the cars and getting them into their stalls at the park. Whitmore's stable came through without any misfortune, except a slight cold taken by one of the colts, and embraces:

1. Coloma, chestnut sorrel stallion, three-year-old, by Joe Hooker out of Callie Smart, by Norfolk. Coloma won the Westside mile-and-a-quarter derby at Butte; he was second in a mile-and-a-half race at Helena, making a record of 2:39½; this event at Anaconda he won.

2. Pat Curran, two-year-old bay stallion, by Glen Dudley out of Laura C., by Enquirer, beat a three-quarter mile dash at Spokane in 1:18.

3. Laura D. is a beautiful four-year-old chestnut mare, full sister to Pat Curran. She was second to Bogus in the great three-quarter-mile dash at Butte, beat the same race at Helena in 1:16¼, and close behind Bogus at Helena when he lowered the record for half a mile and repeat 48 and 48 back.

Among Mr. Bybee's horses are:

1. Oregon, three-year-old chestnut stallion, by Monday out of Planetia by Planet. Oregon has been sick with influenza, and though entered in the three-year-old race at Helena and Butte was not able to start in either. He is on the mend.

2. Broad Church is a very promising two-year-old, by Leinster out of Tibbie Dunbar; won the two-year-old stake at Spokane and the three-quarter-mile dash at Helena.

3. Tom O'Hara, two-year-old bay gelding, by Curl Daly out of a full sister to Patsy Duffy.

4. Superba, three-year-old brown mare, sired by Flood. Superba went lame on the circuit, but is almost recovered.

5. Oceanica, three-year-old, sorrel mare, by Flood, dam by Leinster. This animal won the three-quarter-mile dash at Helena, July 4, but also is lame. It is hoped she will be able to enter in some events.

6. The hard tracks of the circuit, especially so at Spokane, have lamed a third of Bybee's horses, the beautiful bay mare Keepsake, by Floyd.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

City View presented a busy appearance yesterday, carpenters and stablemen making preparations for the coming events. Large piles of hay and straw are on the grounds, and there have been made ready, repaired and cleaned, some 100 stalls, which will probably be none too many for all the horses which will need places there. The track has been well worked up and is in fine condition; the horsemen who have arrived are particularly pleased with it. It has been worked out to its full width to the fence, and six or seven horses can start without difficulty. A restaurant is being fitted up in the main building, and the private rooms upstairs are being refurnished.

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS.

The old trail from the river will be used, having been widened and smoothed. The present bridge is being strengthened, and the boat landing will be moved near to it. W. S. Chapman will to-day bring up the Albina No. 1 ferry-boat and attach it to the cable which is still stretched across the river at Riverview cemetery. The landings on both sides have been remade, and the ferry will begin plying to-morrow. For the convenience of the public a large bulletin board will be placed in front of the Pantheon on Morrison street, on which each day's programme and results will be spread, and where pools will be paid off every evening. The running race for Wednesday will probably include Coloma, Repetta, Nevada and Rosa Lewis. We shall endeavor to-morrow morning to give the entries in full for all the events of the meeting, as all the horses are expected to arrive to-day.

THE HOPE OF OLD ENGLAND.

Her Manufacturers Longingly Look for an American Market.

They Contribute Money to Aid in the Election of Cleveland—A California Manufacturer Who Knows This to be True.

The following interview was held between a well-known Californian and an OREGONIAN reporter. It discloses, beyond peradventure, the truth of England's intense interest in the democratic free trade proposition and the continuation of Cleveland's administration. The name of the gentleman who was interviewed is withheld at his request, upon the condition that it may be disclosed should political necessity require it:

"What is known to you bears strongly upon the present political issue before the people, and without injury to any party concerned. I shall be pleased to make it public," said the reporter.

He replied: "Then I have no objections. Indeed, I feel it to be a duty on my part to make it known, and I will do so. During the last presidential campaign, while out in one of the territories, I met N. W. Spaulding, the well known saw manufacturer of San Francisco. We are old acquaintances, and spent a couple of days together at that time. Years before I had been an official in the U. S. patent office at Washington, and our conversation turned upon inventions, several of which had been patented by him. One of these was his celebrated sheep shears, which are manufactured in Sheffield, England, and upon which he receives a royalty from their sale. He then disclosed to me the contents of several letters that he had received from the manufacturers of them, which letters with perfect frankness told the reason why the sum of his last annual royalty was not so large as he had expected, and in plain and full terms set forth what was expected in the event of Mr. Cleveland's election namely that the English manufacturers had received assurances that in the event of his election, the tariff on importations into the United States would be reduced; that his firm and the heavy firms in all the manufacturing centers of England had liberally contributed a large amount of money to aid the democratic party in New York and Ohio; and that with Cleveland's success they had reason to believe that their sales and profits in this country would be greater, and therefore, thereafter, Mr. Spaulding's income from the royalty on shears would be larger."

"Have you conversed with Mr. Spaulding since then?"

"Yes. But not upon this subject. The astonishing free-trade message of Mr. Cleveland to congress struck me forcibly and makes me think that in view of further financial assistance from England for the campaign, he was compelled, as it were, to attempt to deliver the goods under his political agreement, across the water. At any rate, every subsequent circumstance looks that way. You know it is the cousin of Mrs. Cleveland who is United States consul at Sheffield."

"Beyond question, Mr. Spaulding is a strong and life-long republican," said the reporter.

"Yes, and I believe he is a conscientious one, although, strangely enough, he, being a delegate, did not attend the late republican convention at Chicago."

"Perhaps his pocket and principles were in conflict on the free-trade issue?"

"No, I must do him the justice to think otherwise. His manufacturing interests on this coast will cause him to remain a staunch protectionist; but he could ask a great deal more than he [illegible] of England's [illegible] politics, if he were [illegible] to do so."

REPAIRS OF THE SUMMER.

What Has Been Done in the Various School Buildings of the City.

The Usual Summer Renovating—New Seats for the Ainsworth School—The New North Addition Completed and Paid for.

The inevitable wear and tear of the school buildings the past year has necessitated the usual midsummer repairs, and these have been augmented at the North school by the erection of a new building. "Some idea of the thoroughness with which the work has been done may be judged from the fact that the blackboards alone have cost this summer, nearly $800," said Chairman Dodd. "The object of the repairs committee of the school board has been to place everything in readiness in the entire seven school buildings, so that on the 18th of September nothing should be lacking in the way of ventilation, cleanliness and appointments which seemed essential to the proper furtherance of the school work."

HIGH SCHOOL.

Little repairing has been necessary at the High school building, the substantial character of that structure promising to bid defiance to decay for many years. Some repairs were made upon the blackboards where necessary. Further than this, nothing was required beyond the usual renovating.

FAILING, HARRISON AND PARK.

At Failing school the blackboards have been newly laid over, as is also the case at Harrison street school. The grounds of the latter are all laid over with plank, and new ones put in where old ones have worn out. The outside and inside of the basement at Harrison street school have been whitewashed and renovated thoroughly. In the Park school, besides the usual whitewashing and renovating, the trees have been cared for, the sidewalks repaired, and blackboards renewed where necessary.

COUCH AND AINSWORTH.

The repairs on the Couch school have not been very extensive, save what the janitor has been able to do himself. However, considerable has been done in the way of repairing blackboards, painting and relaying sidewalks.

As to the Ainsworth school, the board has endeavored to make the little building now occupied as comfortable and agreeable as, under the circumstances, it was possible to do. Improved ventilation has been secured by the placing of transoms in the east and west sides of the building, with suitable lifts, so that any quantity of air can be introduced at any time without inconvenience to teachers or scholars. A storm vestibule has been built, with lights on each side, so that the doors may be opened without the gusts of wind which last year, were so discommoding to those present. New desks have been put into the Ainsworth school, of the most approved pattern, and the old ones removed. New blackboards have been so constructed that the light will not be obscured by them, and everything has been done that could, considering the nature of the building, make it comfortable and agreeable, both in warm and cold weather. As to the question of a new school-house, this will be brought before the citizens in March. The only object of the board has been to provide a suitable temporary place for the care of the children, until the people signify in March the character of school building they wish erected on Portland Heights.

NORTH SCHOOL.

More work has been done upon this building than any of the others. The closets have been removed from the lot and new ones constructed in the basement of the school building. These have been made on the approved plan which has demonstrated its fitness in the Couch, Failing and High schools. There will be no odors or unpleasantness whatever arising from the sewage, as connections have been made with great care and every convenience and safeguard for the health of the pupils looked after.

The new addition to the North school is now complete, has been accepted by the president and building committee of the board, and on Saturday paid for. This building is a four-room schoolhouse detached from the North school proper, and yet so connected with it by speaking tubes and bells that the principal can be reached instantly, and she has complete control and knowledge of every event in the adjoining building. Two rooms are now completed and are very handsomely fitted up with every modern appliance for convenience and safety. It is the intention of the board to procure the sanction of the people to complete the building next year. The lot has been so graded that a perfect watershed is had, and yet plenty of playroom provided in the basement of the two buildings.

THE MONUMENTAL MINE.

It is Sold to an English Company—A Bonanza Hoped For.

The New Company Have Plenty of Money, and Development of the Property Will Be Pushed.

The Monumental mine, which attracted so much attention some eight or ten years since, after being idle for about seven years, has been sold to an English company styled "The Eastern Oregon Gold Mining Company (limited) of London." Messrs. C. A. Alisky and C. S. Miller returned yesterday from turning the property over to Mr. John Mitchell, manager for the new company. The Monumental is situated in the Granite Creek district, Baker county, forty miles west of Baker City, on the western slope of "Old Baldy." The celebrated Cracker Creek mine is only five miles distant in an air line on the eastern slope of the same mountain.

The company who developed the mine put up one of the most complete mills possible on it, with ten stamps and all the equipments for ten more. In three months they took out $65,000, and then the ore in sight gave out and the mine was voted a monumental failure. The members of the company had blown in all their coin and no one would advance money to search for more ore, and so finally the mine was sold to satisfy a mortgage and has been lying idle since.

The new company are much pleased with their purchase and Mr. Alisky says he believes the mine to be a better one than many now being worked, and that if he had seen it it would never have been sold at such a sacrifice.

The new company have plenty of capital and will put the mill in order and begin work on the mine at once. Mr. Mitchell, the manager, and Mr. Bewick, his assistant, started out from Baker City Saturday with a ton and a half of supplies for the mine.

There are a number of ledges in the vicinity of the Monumental, some of which are known to be very valuable and others which promise equally well. Close by are the Kabeal and Coble Company's mines, which are very rich. The people of this district are very much rejoiced that the mine is to be reopened, as they will now have a chance to get ores tested. The mill is fitted for crushing and roasting ore and is in fact a regular reduction works, as is necessary there, as all the ore is refractory.

The cause of the failure of the first company, Mr. Alisky says, was that there has been a disturbance of the surface in that section, and the ledges were all broken up, but he believes that a different state of affairs prevail below, and is confident that the Monumental will prove to be one of the best mines in the state.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Arrived—Str Wellington, Departure bay; schrs Rosa and, Shoalwater bay; Ida Schnaur, Port Madison; Ralph J. Long, Coquille river; Premier, Gray's harbor; Argonaut, Coos bay. Sailed—Oceanic, Hong Kong; bk Memnon, coastwise; schr E. K. Wood, Gray's Harbor; schr J. M. Colman, Shoalwater bay; schr Sailor Boy, coastwise; Br sh Anglesey, Cork.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—Jos. R. Grismer and Phoebe Davies will appear this evening at the New Park theater in Clay M. Greene's best play, "Forgiven," with entirely new scenery and effects painted by W. T. Porter and Frank Dodge for this production.

Speaking of the play the San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 31 says:

"Forgiven," Clay Greene's latest play, was presented last night before a crowded house at the Alcazar theater. It was received with general favor, and its scenes were greeted with applause of a greater or less degree all through. "Forgiven" is a credit to the young Californian dramatist, and he will doubtless make money out of it. It hangs on a simple thread. The heroine is a gambler's wife, who, unhappy over the reproach attaching to herself and her child through the occupation of the father, is about to run away, at the instigation of a villain. She does not intend to do anything wrong, but the husband overhears, and the result of a strong scene, illogical in some measure, is that she takes her child and disappears, first having ordered the villain out of the house. The husband finds them all ten years later in New Mexico—the earlier acts taking place in Florida and Louisiana in the same town. This is proof to him—and he is wild enough to threaten to kill the couple. The villain has not seen the woman since she left New Orleans until that moment. There is a complicated vengeance in the last act, and finally the husband believes his wife and she is forgiven. Clay Greene has a very decided and strange vein of sentiment which runs through all his plays and crops up pretty freely in this piece. But it is always clean and wholesome sentiment and very different from mere sentimentality. There is much that is original in "Forgiven." There is a new kind of tramp, who, in spite of his red nose and ragged appearance, commands a great deal of respect and gets several rounds of genuine applause. The villains are original and the gambler is sufficiently different from other gamblers to excite a new interest. The comedy is good in that Denver Dan has a strong character under his comic make-up. There are several exceptionally clever lines which last night brought long-continued laughter. The dramatic situations are well worked up and the curtain of the third act is strong and surprising, and the interest is consistently sustained to the last climax, which is at once a surprise to the audience and a fitting denouement to the clever play.

STANDARD THEATER.—Manager Cort introduces a score of new people at his cozy theater this evening, and an entirely new bill will be presented.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

The Condition of Those Suffering From Accident or Disease.

Victims of the Buzz-Saw—Daniel Flaherty's Condition Serious—Amputations Found Necessary—Improvements at Good Samaritan.

A reporter of THE OREGONIAN paid visits yesterday to the hospitals of the city to learn the condition of those poor unfortunates who through accident or disease are forced to forego the enjoyments of life and that greatest of all blessings—health.

St. Vincent's.

At St. Vincent's Hospital about 100 patients are being treated. During the week many have been discharged, but their places have been filled by others coming in. Among those suffering from accidents were noted:

Louis Londorf, who was brought to the hospital last Thursday with a broken thigh, from East Portland, caused by falling into an excavation at the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, is slowly improving.

Edward Boggs, whose hand was crushed by a falling timber in Emmons's sawmill, back of Vancouver, had his first finger on the left hand amputated last Wednesday.

Dr. Hislop, who has been confined in the hospital for several weeks, suffering from hernia, has been discharged.

James Trainor, whose elbow came in contact with a revolving saw in an East Portland sawmill, is rapidly improving.

Mike Holland, who was badly crushed while working in the hold of the steamer State of California by a large bale of sacks falling upon him is making splendid progress, although his life was at one time despaired of.

Wm. Hanson, who fell through a trestle in East Portland, breaking his collar bone, is doing as well as could be expected.

Capt. Coe, who is being treated for paralysis, is back to the hospital from a short vacation to Hood river.

G. T. Mosby of Albina is slowly recovering from a broken knee.

Daniel Flaherty, the tinner who fell from the roof of H. E. Edwards's furniture store, does not improve very fast. He is only rational at times and some doubts of his ultimate recovery are expressed.

Mrs. Taylor of Castle Rock, who is suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg, is on the high road to recovery. Her husband is also confined to the hospital with typhoid fever.

The Good Samaritan.

Within this infirmary presents a changed appearance, the carpenters and painters have finished their work, and by the last of the week it is expected to have the new rooms and wards properly furnished and ready for occupancy. About fifty patients are now being cared for here.

N. D. McCoy, who was brought in last Tuesday with a broken leg, will be obliged to undergo the operation of amputation to-day.

George Armstrong, who got hurt some weeks since at the Standard theater, is slowly improving.

W. H. Adams, suffering from hemorrhages of the lungs, is doing as well as could be expected.

A. Becker returned to the hospital last Thursday to renew treatment.

George Brand is convalescing from a severe attack of typhoid fever. All those suffering from typhoid fever are doing well.

O. B. Nilsson is resting quietly and it is hoped that with quiet and rest his mind will be completely restored.

ANOTHER INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

A Butte City Boy Who Has Had a Varied Experience.

John Ledford, the youth who was arrested Saturday night by Officer James for roaming the streets at a late hour, seems to be pretty well up in the tenets of deadbeatism although young in years, being between 13 and 14 years of age. He now occupies the dark cell in the city jail. He was placed here in order to assure his safe keeping. He has a knack of worming himself through a very small hole. Captain Cardwell discovered him at one time about half way out of the cell where ordinary prisoners were confined. The boy had taken off his coat and was crawling through the hole at the bottom of the door, through which food is inserted to the prisoners. For awhile the walls of the jail echoed with the cries of the boy as he pityingly called for matches to light a cigarette.

The boy says "that his parents live in Butte City, Montana, and that his father was at one time chief of police of that city. Not being treated well at home he left and beat his way to Salt Lake. Like Old Dog Tray he fell in with some other boys who were petty thieves. With them, he although innocent, was convicted and sent to jail.

After serving out his term, he made his way under the seats as he expressed it, to this city in company with Ed. Solomon an alleged companion.

Mr. Powers, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, called on young Ledford yesterday and obtained from him the address of his father, saying that he would write to the boy's parents informing them of his whereabouts.

Young Solomon, the alleged companion of Ledford, was found last evening and severely questioned. He claimed that he had nothing in common with Ledford, and only happened to be a fellow traveler with him from Salt Lake City.

Solomon acted very gentlemanly during the interview. He said that he had an uncle whom he wanted to visit.

That he is an industrious boy was testified to by several of the Salt Lake baseball nine, who knew him at home. For the past two or three days he has been earning money blacking boots, with a view of getting to Seattle.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at [illegible] office Northern [illegible]

IN THE JOSEPHINE CAVES.

A Party of Portlanders Explore These Famous Underground Palaces.

Marvels of Nature Hidden From the Eyes of Man—Photographs Taken by Means of a Flash Light.

CRATER LAKE, Sept. 7.

On Friday evening, August 24, S. S. Nicolini of Ragusa, Austria, E. D. Dewert of Portland and myself boarded the southbound train for Grant's Pass, intent on a few days' outing. This town of Grant's Pass was so named for a pass in the mountains several miles south, where, in early days, the silent hero camped for the night.

Early Saturday morning my head was banged up against one end of our sleeping car, an instant after hearing the shrill whistle rounding down brakes. As soon as possible I got on the outside and found the engines standing within a few feet of a yawning chasm, where a bridge had been. Now, however, seven bents had been burned away and a terrible railroad accident was averted by the quick eye of Engineer Elliott, who saw the fire as we turned the curve and stopped the train almost instantly.

At Grant's Pass, E. D., M. M. and F. M. Harkness joined us, and we started for the Josephine county caves, about thirty miles due south in the Siskiyou mountains. For twenty miles the trip was made over a very good road by wagon. At that point it became necessary to pack our things on two horses and walk over a trail into the mountains. On a hot day this portion of the trip is very laborious, owing to the fact that it is up the steep mountain side about two-thirds of the way, and down an equally steep incline the remainder. We arrived at our destination a little before noon on the 27th, and found two openings, one above the other, and about one hundred yards apart, on the south side of a deep canyon. When out hunting a few years since, Elija Davidson found a bear and chased it into the lower entrance, thus discovering the caves.

Each entrance is high enough to admit a person without stooping, and is probably eight feet wide. At noon we entered the upper cave. For a few feet the floor inclined inward; we then descended a ladder for about six feet, and found ourselves in a passage way eight feet wide by an equal height, which changed, however, at every step. Now it would be wider, and now narrower; now higher, and now lower. Walls, ceiling and floor were composed of solid rock. To describe them appropriately would simply be to use a gift made divine by inspiration. No man can behold them, then impart to others an accurate idea of their appearance. Soon after entering we were compelled to progress on hands and knees, then stood upright in chambers ten feet high, the walls of which were white. Stalactites were first seen here, and involuntarily we cast shy glances around to discover the bodies of kings preserved beneath such drippings in "King Solomon's Mines." We wandered from place to place, from chamber to chamber creeping ourselves through passage ways barely large enough to admit a human body, while with toes and fingers we worked along, or stood in the midst of rooms that reached far above us. Now we see a beautiful pool of the clearest water, surrounded by a delicate crystal formation in the shape of a bowl. In color it is as white as the driven snow, while each crystal is oblong, projecting at right angles with the main portion for about an eighth of an inch. One peculiarity of these crystals that disappointed us was the fact that they change from white to a dull yellowish color, immediately after being removed from the caves.

We were extremely anxious to try a new process for taking photographs in the dark, so Dewert took his camera and acted as photographer for the party. Owing to the limited space at times and cramped manner of locomotion it required the services of four men to carry the camera and accompanying necessities. Having reached a suitable place for a picture, the camera was first put in position, a board was laid on the top of it on which a tin reflector was placed, and a little powder called the lightning flash was then poured on the board in front of the reflector. At this point the order was given, "Douse the glim," and all lights were extinguished. The plate was exposed in perfect darkness, the powder was ignited, and instantly there was a flash of the most intense light. This light was so brilliant that for several minutes afterward it caused in the eyes a lingering sensation of light. Several photographs were taken in this way, which will doubtless prove excellent examples of what ingenuity can do in the dark.

It would require days of constant work to explore all the passages we found, whereas our time was limited to that portion of one day after 12 o'clock noon. For this reason we remained in the caves from noon to midnight, first examining the upper, then the lower one. This difference exists between them: The one above is possessed of fine stalactite formations, while below none appear. Instead, however, immense rocks are piled indiscriminately one upon the other, with great cracks between. Long ladders were used to climb to the tops of rocks, over the sides of which yawning pits could be seen that seemed to possess no bottom. Lack of time alone prevented our making a thorough investigation, but I could not resist the temptation to climb over the side of one friendly rock for a few feet to see what it looked like. Down for twenty feet the space remained unchanged so that I could easily reach from rock to rock. It then widened out and I could proceed no farther without ropes so I returned to the party. A fine stream of clear cold water flows from this cave and a strong breeze of cool air rushes forth also. At times in both upper and lower cave the wind blew toward the entrance so strong it was impossible to keep the lights burning. No traces of foul air have been found in either cave.

Before our visit visions of square chambers filled my mind only to be dashed aside when real ones presented themselves, the irregular shape of which could not well be surpassed. There are no parallel walls, few straight ones but corners everywhere. The floor will pitch in all directions, likewise ceiling and walls. Beautiful views of stalactites and stalagmites stand out in bold relief against snow-white walls. At the farthest extremity of the upper cave in one direction an immense chamber presents itself, and should be known as the devil's banquet hall. It is probably 75x150 feet and sixty feet in height. Great blocks of rock hang as by a thread from the ceiling, while on every side rocks of equal size lie in all conceivable shapes except in order. Standing at the point of entry one looks at the opposite side and sees great cracks yawning cavities with open mouths of blackness dismal shadows, to flickering lights give a ghoulish, dance-like appearance. Yes, the devil seems to be holding high carnival, while his imps would dance the night away. They bob up and down and swing their arms in fiendish glee, while the dance goes on forever. None can look therein without seeing these imps and their antics. The floor recedes rapidly from the entrance, and is composed of great rocks scattered in confusion. We placed a number of lighted candles in different places, then climbed to the opposite side to view them. The shadows had partially disappeared, crevices and holes in the walls not before seen became suddenly black and excited our curiosity, so we climbed over high rocks into unknown passages. In a small chamber on one side we found a beautiful stream of water, falling several feet into a crystal basin. The walls of the chamber are white, and the effect by candle-light is very fine, indeed.

Midnight found us still employed, but we reluctantly ceased our labors and withdrew. Without unnecessary ceremony we wrapped our blankets about us, laid down beneath the stars, and slept the sleep of the just until 3 o'clock, when the dulcet notes of a coyote called us to the business of the day. Preparations were quickly made for the journey and at daylight we were on our way to Grant's Pass, where we arrived at 9 o'clock P. M.

W. G. STEEL.

Before you start on a journey go and see L. Blumauer & Co. and procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a great safeguard for travelers and gives immediate relief.

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